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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

FOR SPRING SEWING GET A BLADE SEWING MACHINE.
FIFTH PAGE.

VOLUME LXI. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1893. NUMBER 22.

Poetry.

WHICH IS THE BEST.

When all the battles are lost and won,
The last word spoken, the argument done,
Which, which is the best land under the sun?

The question is pondered by you and by me,
As our barks are sailing life's mystical sea,
But as to the answer we disagree.

"Oh, the very best land," says the German, "is mine!"
And his heart beats quick and his moist eyes shine
As he loudly sings, Die Wacht am Rhine.

But the Frenchman jeers at the German's praise,
While a tribute to France you hear him raise
In the fervent strains of the Marseillaise.

At the Frenchman's boasting the Scotchman cries:
"What land so bonny beneath the skies
As the land where the great Sir Walter lies?"

Then a Muscovite voice is heard to declare:
"Were my fellow creatures but wise and fair,
They'd dote to a man on the Russian bear."

The Irishman answers with a scornful smile:
"Go over the universe, mile by mile,
And you'll find no land like the Emerald Isle."

The Englishman comments in accents bland:
"I'm thinking there's only one civilized land,
And Britain's its name, you must understand."

The Yankee, rising with deep emotion
Exclaims, "I'm firmly set in the notion
My eagle's the gem of the land or the ocean!"

So after the battles are lost and won,
The last words spoken, the argument done,
Which, which is the best land under the sun?

The question is pondered by you and by me,
As our barks are sailing life's mystical sea,
And, on second thinking, we all agree.
We are not divided, saving in name;
In essence each choice is really the same.
It springs from a common ineffable flame.

Whatever our race, wherever we roam,
The spot that is dearest to each is home,
The toast drank deepest is "Home, sweet Home!"

PROGRESSIVE LOVE.

I remember fair Florence, my very first love,
And all that I told her was true every word;
But my love was as swift as the wings of a dove,
And ere she loved me, in the distance I heard

The sweet voice of dear Blanche; she was best of them all,
And I keep her blest memory fresh in my heart;
But the roses of summer must fade in the fall,
As the night follows day, so we met but to part.

Then Emma and Isabella, Mary and Mame,
Each in turn were loved lightly, and Agnes and May;
My song every summer would bear a new name,
But these like the others soon drifted away.

And then came a season of sadness for me;
A season in which I tried hard to forget
The marvellous musical voice of Marie,
And the far away ocean-like eyes of Lizette.

E'en as the gay candle-fly flirts with the flame,
I played round the hearts of the maiden I knew;
My song every season would have a new name,
And others would fade from my mind like the dew.

Now I look at the past as 'twere all in a mist,
For my bosom's own queen is enthroned on my knee;
I remember one name, one alone in the list,
As I gaze in the beautiful eyes of Marie.

—Cy Warman.

Miscellany.

SOME FUNNY ANSWERS

To Examination Questions—Cases of Unconscious Humor.

Who was Esau?
Esau was a man who wrote fables and who sold the copyright to a publisher for a bottle of potash.

Who was Wellesley?
Wellesley was a famous general who fought in the Crimean war, and who, after being decapitated several times, said to Cromwell: "Ah! if I had only served you as you have served me, I would not have been deserted in my old age."

What is a bachanal?
A native of Bechuana, in South Africa.

Who were the Phoenicians?
The inventors of Phoenician blinds.

Who was Perkin Warbeck?
Perkin Warbeck raised a rebellion in the reign of Henry the Eighth. He said he was the son of a prince, but he was really the son of respectable people.

Describe the heart and its function or work.
The heart is a conical-shaped bag. The heart is divided into several parts by a fleshy petition. These parts are called right auricleory, left artilery, and so forth. The function of the heart is between the lungs. The work of the heart is to repair the different organs in about half a minute.

What is a chimera?
A thing used to take likenesses with.

Define hydrostatics.
Hydrostatics is when a mad dog bites you. It is called hydrophobia when a dog is mad, and hydrostatics when a man catches it.

What is the meaning of mer de glace?
Mother of glass.

What is a watershed?
A place in which boats are stored in winter.

What fossil remains do we find of fishes?
In some rocks we find the fossil footprints of fishes?

What is gender?
Gender is the way whereby we tell what sex a man is.

What is the meaning of cynical?
A cynical lump of sugar is one pointed at the top.

What is a Republican?
A Republican is a sinner mentioned in the Bible.

What are the metaphoric rocks?
Rocks that contain metaphors.

Explain the words fort and fortress.
A fort is a place to put men in, and a fortress a place to put women in.

Name the two chief volcanoes in Europe.
Sodom and Gomorrah.—The Californian.

A Reckless Statesman.

Mr. Greatman—"Any news in the paper about the proposed International yacht race?"

Friend—"Are you interested in yachting?"

"I should say I was."

"My! My!"

"I was a regular sailor in my younger days and can handle a boat with the best of them."

"Horrors! Don't speak so loud."

"Eh?"

"Some one may hear. But your fatal secret is safe with me old friend. I will never breathe a word."

"My goodness! What's the matter? Oh, how I long for a smell of bilge water. 'A wet sheet and a flowing sea——'"

"Hush! For mercy's sake, hush. You'll ruin your chances for secretary of the Navy."—Exchange.

A Massachusetts Pun.

When the incumbent of an office is obliged to walk the plank, it sometimes makes a difference with his board.—Lowell Courier.

DAYS AND NIGHTS IN OLD JAPAN.

WRITTEN EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE BLADE, BY

ROBINSON LOCKE.

NO. XV.

On an elevated spot in Shiba park, one of the prettiest places in Tokio, embowered in trees and flowers, is the famous Maple Club, where distinguished guests from all over the world have been sumptuously entertained with lavish Japanese hospitality.

During our stay in Tokio we were fortunate enough to be invited to dine at this celebrated place, and that dinner and the accompanying entertainment was one of the pleasantest experiences of the sojourn in the land of the chrysanthemums and cherry blossoms.

It was a brilliant night in early November. As the carriages containing our party of six, Mr. Arthur, of Yokohama, and his interpreter being with us, rumbled through the narrow streets leading to the park, we passed long rows of stalls in the middle of the road where nocturnal merchants were plying a busy trade in confectionery, cakes, books, toys, pipes and tobaccos, old shoes, second-hand clothing and all sorts of odds and ends. Most of them had their wares spread out on a mat on the ground, each illuminated by a couple of kerosene lamps or candles in paper shades, looking like inverted bells, or in their paper lanterns of various hues making a weird and fascinating scene, to the general effect of which their strange cries added very greatly.

THE KOTO PLAYER.

One of the musicians at the Maple club banquet, Tokio. The Koto is a sort of lyre, and is the most highly esteemed of modern instruments. It was gradually evolved from earlier Chinese models and perfected in the first half of the Seventeenth century by Yatsunashi, who has been called the father of modern Japanese music.

Leaving the busy thoroughfare, the carriages dashed into the park through a large grove of pines, tall and straight, whose limbs had been cut off up to twenty or thirty feet from the ground. The tops made a sort of arbor, through which the moonbeams filtered gently and made strange shadows on the dry earth underneath. No sound was heard except the clatter of the horses' feet on the smooth hard road. Through the branches of the trees, which were not so thick after the pine grove had been passed, the stars and moon could be seen, throwing a pale, unearthly light upon the gilded roof of a temple far beyond, or just touching enough to make visible some little shrine perched on the hillside near the road. It was a perfect night, clear and cool. And the long ride through the wooded roads of Shiba park was full of unalloyed delight.

After a sharp pull up an unusually steep hill, the drivers drew up in front of a large, rambling, two-story house, almost hidden by trees, through the foliage of which could be seen the glimmer of electric lights behind the semi-transparent paper panels which seemed to form the entire front of both stories of the house.

At the wide entrance of the house we were greeted by a dozen smiling girls, all on their knees, bowing and salaaming and uttering joyful little cries of welcome in low, musical tones.

After removing our shoes, for no leather, no matter how soft and clean, is ever permitted to touch those soft mattings over which the Japanese always walk in stocking feet, each one of our party was escorted by a fair maiden up a short flight of stairs to a long corridor lined on each side with paper panels, the whole party being ushered into a large room, say twenty feet long by fifteen wide. Each side of this room was formed of thin paper panels.

At one end of the room was the banquet table. That is to say, on the soft, matted floor were six square flat leather paper cushions, arranged two at the top of the room, and two on each of the other two sides.

Seating ourselves on these flat, hard cushions as best we could, the festivities commenced, and it may be stated right here that long before they were finished we were so cramped trying to sit cross-legged that all sorts of lounging attitudes were assumed, some of the gentlemen even going so far as to stretch out nearly at full length, resting their elbows on the floor.

In front of each cushion was a finn lacquered wood tray bearing the Maple Leaf, the symbol of the club. On these trays were a number of lacquered bowls and tiny flat dishes. While we were commenting upon the peculiarity of the scene and mildly speculating upon the contents of the dishes before us, there came tripping into the room six demure little maids each bearing in one hand a small metal bottle and in the other an open vessel, containing warm water. Bowing to the floor, they took their places, each one in front of one of us. The youngest of the sextette was a roguish little beauty of eleven years. She had the merriest, blackest eyes, and the sweetest dimples when she laughed, which she did almost continuously, as the evening wore on and we all became better acquainted.

Such fun as we had. The first course was soup. On one corner of each tray was a medium-sized bowl of cherry-lacquer over which another bowl fitted closely. Taking off the top bowl, we discovered the lower one filled with a liquid, which turned out to be soup. As we had dined at the hotel before coming to this banquet, we were not disappointed at finding the soup just a trifle too rich for our Western palates. In fact, a small sip was more than enough.

At this stage of the proceedings the maid in front of me pointed to a small shallow silver cup, and, laughingly, said something in her native tongue. Thanks to the interpreter, I understood what she meant, and taking the cup held it to her, and from the metal bottle she poured perhaps a thimble full of sake, a liquor made from rice and tasting not unlike very pale sherry. Bowing, I took a sip, and after a brief interval, emptied the remainder into the open vessel with warm water and then with a bow presented it to the laughing girl in front of me.

Touching the bottom of the cup to her forehead, she bowed to the floor, and then one of her companions filling the cup she drank. And so it went all around the party, every one having the privilege of presenting the cup to the one who most pleased his fancy. This delicious bit of by-play was kept up at intervals all the evening, and afforded much talking and laughing and exchange of compliments the gentlemen expatiating upon the heavenly eyes of the honorable Miss Rainbow, and the girls extolling the divinely glorious manners of the honorable guests. Little Miss Wisteria the little eleven-year-old, came in for a full share of compliments, which made her cast down her pretty eyes in a mock embarrassment that was perfectly charming.

After the soup, came a dish that was too much for any one in the party except the interpreter, who, being a native—a graduate of the University of Tokio, and an extremely accomplished young gentleman—enjoyed our confusion nearly as much as the merry maids who so patiently and good naturedly tried to teach us to eat with chopsticks.

Take two wooden knitting needles in your right hand, one resting on the tips of the first and second finger, the other on the tips of the third finger, both supported by the thumb, and see if you can eat bread and milk. That was about what we were expected to do, only the dish was made of bits of fish in a liquid as thin as milk.

It was laughable, and we joined our attendants in their uncontrollable merriment over our futile efforts to manage those obstinate chopsticks, for just as we would succeed in getting a piece of fish nicely fastened between the points of the two sticks, and were about to lift it, one or the other of the sticks would give an unexpected twitch, and land the morsel on the mat or on the tray, or anywhere but the place it was intended for. We had to give up in despair at last, but one of the party, determined to taste that fish by fair means or otherwise, passed his chopsticks over to the girl in front of him, and had her feed him. It was noticed, however, that a single mouthful sufficed.

So we sat and chatted and laughed and smoked cigarettes daintily lighted by our ever faithful attendants who seemed to anticipate every wish, and never did a thing without bowing to the floor. If one of them arose to go across the room, on returning to her place she always kneeled and bowed before serving anything, and nothing was handed to us without this pretty salutation.

Numerous other dishes were served daintily and prettily, all cooked in true Japanese style and all, doubtless, very delicious to one to the manor born. There were a dozen kinds of fish with all sorts of sauce; vegetables cooked and in a natural state; bits of fowl boiled with lotus roots, and many other things, the names and nature of which we could only guess at. Each portion was very small and very nicely served, but—possibly on account of the chopsticks—we found our appetites were not overly good, and were content to make believe eat, much to the amusement of the young girls, who smiled good naturedly and never sarcastically at the mild deception they knew we were trying to practice upon them. In their quiet, demure way they were charmingly pleasant, with low, sweet voices, and a musical little laugh that was very contagious. Childlike they were, so easily and so thoroughly amused at the trifling happenings that ordinarily would be passed by unnoticed. Thus, when the oranges and persimmons were brought in, they deftly peeled them, and when one was pared without breaking the skin, they laughed and patted their soft, warm hands, and were perfectly delighted at the skill that had been shown.

When we had been at table an hour or more, the panels in front of us were pushed back out of the way, showing, and making it a part of ours, another room almost as large. Two girls came in from an adjoining room and seated themselves on square cushions. They had samisens, or three-stringed banjos, and a Kato or long harp-like instrument which rested on the floor while the fair player picked the strings, on which after some preliminary tuning, they struck up a weird bit of dance music, and there entered from a sliding panel at the further end of the room, two of the famous dancing girls of the capital.

Pretty girls they were, delicate, refined features, modest demeanor, and very graceful in motion. They went through a dance which we would class more under the head of pantomine, representing some simple incident in childish life. One of the girls was studious and the other frivolous. They started to school, one studying as she walked along, the other gazing about. A butterfly appeared. The light headed girl gave chase, and soon induced the other to join her. They nearly captured the butterfly, which finally eluded them and fluttered away, much to the disappointment of the one, while the other returned to her books and both went on to school.

Not much to build a dance upon, truly. Yet it must be remembered that with the Japanese the idea of the dance is not as it is with us at all. They would be shocked beyond measure at our terpsichorean displays, while in this dance was poetic in conception, and graceful beyond compare in execution.

During the interval that followed this beautiful display, dance it cannot properly be called, we complimented each other with the sake cup, ate persimmons and had a jolly time till some one proposed a game of blind man's buff.

PORTRAIT OF MISS RAINBOW,
One of the Geisha, or dancing girls of the Famous Maple Club, Tokio.

Then the fun was delicious. The six girls blindfolded one of their number and played the good old game with all the zest of boys and girls just out of school. With their stockinged feet they glided noiselessly over the soft-matted floor, uttering hardly audible screams of dismay as they just escaped being caught by the blindman. How they laughed and whispered as they gracefully glided under the outstretched arms of the blinded one, till, out of breath, they came back to their places before us, and, bowing low, asked what they might have the pleasure of giving the honorable guests.

Another dance participated in by three geishas, followed, and after another brief interval six girls entered and went through the fan dance, which consisted of rythmical steps, slow and gentle undulations of the body and intricate manipulations of the fan, singly, in couples and in groups. It was beautifully done, and at its conclusion the fair dancers were asked to partake of a cup of sake, which they politely declined and soon afterward retired.

They were exquisitely dressed, their long outer robes being of finest silk of brilliant coloring and covered with fine embroidery in intricate designs. Their obis, or scrafs around the waists, were of the finest brocade, and were tied behind in enormous butterfly bows, the wings coming up clear to the shoulders. Their hair, black as a raven's wing, was a marvelous arrangement of puffs and braids and loops, all set off with picturesque shell and metal pins. Their feet, which could occasionally be seen from under their long dresses, were clad in white silk socks, the large toe, as usual, having a place to itself.

Those singing girls often begin their training when they are six or seven years old, and after attaining a certain proficiency in the arts of singing and dancing, enter long engagements, from which they are often taken by wealthy young bachelors, who fall in love with them, and after purchasing their release from the engagement, marry them and settle down to a staid Benedict's life.

For nearly three hours we had been "at dinner" when the last dance was finished. A delightful evening it was. With a little square cake and a maple leaf wrapped in finest tissue paper for souvenirs we were accompanied by our charming hostesses to the door, and then resuming our shoes, we entered the carriages and drove away, followed by a gentle chorus in Japanese of "Good night; good night. Give us soon again the pleasure of your honorable presence."

GEISHA GIRLS DANCING

To the accompaniment of the Samisen. One of the features of the Maple club banquet.

THE FAMOUS FAN DANCE,

As executed by the Geisha girls at the Maple Club, Tokio.

[TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

Rather an Expensive Toilet.

"If I were rich," remarked a woman in the Argonaut, "I would be clean, beautiful and happy. As a matter of fact, it costs a great deal of money to be clean. Personal cleanliness means clean clothes and plenty of them, hot water, a private bath, individual toilet articles, and an occasional purchase of druggists' supplies. A good bath brush alone costs $2, and fifteen cents, velvet sponges, and pure soaps are not to be had for the asking. If I had money, I would take twelve vapor baths a year. I would have a shower, a foot-bath, scales, and a health-lift in my bath-room. I would have one milk bath a month, as a skin tonic, and three hot tubs a week for beauty sleep. I would use 75-cent camel-hair tooth-brushes, $12-a-dozen web towels, palm-oil soap, $2 a pint violet water, and alcohol by the gallon for morning sponge baths. Every day 'Boots' should come to polish my shoes and brush my wraps and dress, and every other day I would receive a calliope to brush, not my hair, but my head. I would have white lambs'-wool body garments for winter and white woven silk for warm weather. So much for the toilet. If I could afford $2 worth of cab service for a weekly airing, a two-weeks' sea voyage, one month of travel, two complete outfits a year made by a French modiste of my own selection, $25 a week for the table supplies I know to be health producing, hence beautifying, and had access to the professional advice and professional service of a medical surgeon and a surgeon-dentist, I would be a very good-looking woman."

Circumstances Alter Cases.

Farmer's Wife—"Well, what do you want?"

Tramp (with club).—"Wot do I want, eh? I want——"

Farmer (appearing unexpectedly.)—"What are you coming around people's houses for with a big club like that?"

Tramp (meekly.)—"I just picked this up to chew on, sir, an' I dropped in to see if th' lady wouldn't give me a little salt to flavor it."—New York Weekly.

Prison Reform.

In Southwark, England, there is a peculiar phase of prison reform now being tried. It has been decided by the managers of the town workhouse to ease up a bit on the uniform garb regulations, and the female inmates are to be permitted to dress as they choose. Gloves and umbrellas have also been provided by those who earn the privilege of a Sunday outing.

HOUR IN LA RABIDA

COLUMBUS'S STORY IS TOLD.

The Very Chains the Navigator Wore Are Here In This Museum Full of Inspiration and of Pathos.

Chicago, May 12.—(Special World's Fair Correspondence to The Blade.)—When you are breakfasting at the Casino some morning when Lake Michigan is in a pensive mood, the spell of the somber sheet of water will fall upon your spirit until you will realize that this array of cold white palaces has nothing to offer you. Then in a fortunate moment you will see the monastery of La Rabida across the narrow canal, and turn to its refuge as Columbus did from the courts of Europe that met his appeal with mocking laughter.

It stands quite alone on a little rocky promontory—a low structure of plaster, roofed with red tiles. Clumsy doors of dark wood and small square windows are set into the rude walls. It is a building that needs the background of a gray olive grove of old Spain, or the wide rolling sweep of the Roman Campagna dotted with large-framed slate-colored cattle, to furnish its proper setting. But here, dropped down as it is into a classic renaissance of architecture, it makes an atmosphere of its own. It withdraws itself and holds no communication with the palaces, except to rebuke their gayety with its austerities. It has no welcome for the multitude, but to all who come weary of the courts it offers the bread and wine of knowledge, courage, self-sacrifice and reverence for great deeds done in the past. You may go there with some secret hope of high achievement of your own, and it will meet your mood.

MONASTERY OF LA RABIDA WHERE COLUMBUS FOUND REFUGE.

Inside is a large canvas representing Columbus and his young son receiving the hospitality of La Rabida. To the son is given food, and to the father sympathetic understanding of his adventurous soul by the venerable prior of the convent. It is a picture that at once fills you with the feeling of the entrance to mystery, and pure romance is about to enter the chapel. In front it should be hung portraits of Ferdinand and Isabella that have a curious effect of having been designed for a fashion plate.

But from the opposite wall starts a figure that seems to breathe and move, so vital and intense are attitude and expression. It is Columbus setting foot on land. A wide waste of water is behind him, a few figures in a boat. There are no Indians, palms, flags, crosses—just the admiral of the ocean-sea and God above him. The bearded, scarred face is upturned, the hands forward in eagerness, the feet planted wide apart on the spot of earth set in this place for him. The great heart can almost be seen to throb under the folds of his cloak. The beholder knows what righteous achievement means.

The chapel is lofty, white and bare. Tiny windows pierce the walls high up under the pointed arches; curious old illuminations of the holy family make a glory about the altar platform. Among them is a tall cross of mahogany, a fac-simile of the one raised at San Domingo 400 years ago. Below the pictures are prayer benches, and leaning in a corner in front of the altar rail is a corroded anchor of iron of ancient pattern found near Navidad, where the Santa Maria was known to have been wrecked. There is a section of chain and a piece of canvas from the canvas. It is incredible that he wore the chain. Yet there he is on another wall. He stands alone under a scaffold that creaks in a storm. Chained to the deck of the ship that he brought in safety over these unknown waters.

You come to know how the great navigator looked. Smooth-faced he was, with an abundance of gray, then silver, hair that sweeps back from a noble brow. He has the soul of a sea-bird that struggles in the body of a man to be away to lands it knows of that lie under the languor and storms of tropics. He is perfect with the little chirping abbe him because he is great, but always there is a cry unintelligible to his companions that rends his breast.

Eighty portraits—oil and ink, painting and engraving—stare down upon you from the walls. Some are like these I have described, and some have ruff, doublet and hose, buttons, buckles and pointed beards of Elizabethan days. You cannot think how they could have gained credence. Your deal is authentic; these portraits are the vain imaginings of artists who tricked out a popular hero of a hundred years earlier in the finery of Sir Walter Raleigh. We are nearer him now than they were in the dark ages, and think of him with drapery sweeping free from the bronze column of the neck, the square chin and face are frankly chiseled with a distinct thought as an old Greek statue. That pointed beard never grew a pointed beard nor reared it in a starched ruff.

Here is the front elevation and plan of the house where he was born in Genoa—a tall, narrow house of seven floors that from the upper windows could speak its neighbor across the way. From the doorsteps of that house his feet wander to all the courts of Europe. We see him grow from youth to middle age; a sea faring man from the age of 14, much given to reading Marco Polo's pint violet water, and alcohol by the gallon for morning sponge baths. Every day 'Boots' should come to polish my shoes and brush my wraps and dress, and every other day I would receive a calliope to brush, not my hair, but my head. I would have white lambs'-wool body garments for winter and white woven silk for warm weather. So much for the toilet. If I could afford $2 worth of cab service for a weekly airing, a two-weeks' sea voyage, one month of travel, two complete outfits a year made by a French modiste of my own selection, $25 a week for the table supplies I know to be health producing, hence beautifying, and had access to the professional advice and professional service of a medical surgeon and a surgeon-dentist, I would be a very good-looking woman."

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beetles as large as bats, alligators that are captured by running a long pole down the throat, birds of wonderful plumage, untold wealth, heathen to christianize.

How those children of the forest must have fled in terror when this old lombard thundered out from Fort Conception and the bell, now black and broken but still showing its curious ornamentation, rang the matin and vespers. No less terrifying would be these cumbersome arquebuses, great pistols and slender blades of Toledo. This jointed armor, like the shells of the giant beetles, could be taken off and put on again by the white magicians without their suffering any pain! No wonder many embraced the cross, that mystic symbol through whose power these marvelous things were done.

Now all that remains of the town of Isabella is a heap of hewn stones taken from the fort, the governor's house or the chapel, the foundations of which have been finally obliterated. A few more historical paintings completes that dramatic life; the return in triumph, later voyages, chains, prison, death.

On the threshold of his first voyage Queen Isabella's admiral knelt before the holy family in the chapel and slept in one of these narrow cells. The door of black walnut, iron-barred, nail-studded, the knelt, scarce five feet high, compelled this tall, broad man to make a low obeisance in entering. For furniture he had a bench, a crucifix, a pallet of straw on the stone floor. Here he dreamed and here the results of his dream are brought together; the records, the few remains.

The books, pictures, manuscripts, armor, models of ships, historic paintings come from the Escurial, the Vatican and from the greatest libraries and galleries of the world. The new world contributes the stones he laid, and specimens in the island fauna and flora.

In the other alcoves are collections relating to the voyages of his predecessors. The drawing-board face of Rabbai Khan, who did a pleasure dome decree, smirks celestially above the bearded face of Marco Polo. Chart show the route of gerfl by which Leif Erikson came to the Charles River near Boston in the year 1000. The Norse fort is pictured here and the model of a viking ship. Spanish occupation of North America is illustrated by relics from St. Augustine, New Mexico and the land of the Aztecs. Maps and charts and compasses and mariners' rags line the walls and priceless manuscripts lift the cases. The water fights with Cortez, the fair god, sinks in the Mississippi with De Soto, searches the everglades for the fountain of youth with Ponce de Leon.

But primarily the exhibit is Columbus redivivus. He lives again in his deeds on those walls. Every step in his wanderings is so graphically portrayed that when you come to the great canvas that represents his death it is startling. His son kneels at the head of his cot, a candle burns at either end, a group of monks in brown cowls are intoning a prayer. One stands with his face hid, an emaciated hand extended. The exterior is drawn up about the face and only one white hair sweeping back from the forehead can be seen. You are glad that the artist has been so true to his theme that even in death the square, decemlined jaw is not seen to drop helplessly as if his great purposes were abandoned.

With the priests say an Ave Maria here and depart.

Nora Marks.

SUPPOSED TO BE FUNNY.

A Difference of Intention.—Lawyer—Have you noticed that when I make a charge it sticks?

Client.—Yes. It has always been true, so far as my experience with you has gone.—Kate Field's Washington.

It is hard to make a worldling believe that shaking hands with two fingers has a grain of religion in it.—Ram's Horn.

A Bitter Reply.—A woman notices that her husband does not wear his marriage ring on his finger, but carries it in his purse. She bitterly reproaches him, whereupon he says: "Because the ring is just where it ought to be, my dear, since you did not marry me for myself, but for my money."—Fliegende Blatter.

At His Old Tricks.—Browne—What became of Slicke, the famous robber, who was recently pardoned?

Smyles—They say he has reformed, but I don't believe it.

Browne—Why?

Smyles—Because he is to run a hotel in the Catskills this summer.—New York Herald.

HAPPY ON THE WAY.

And now, the growing corn between,
The melon creeps and clings;
The "nigger" views its stripes of green
And smacks his lips and sings!
—Atlanta Constitution.

Wild-eyed Man—I want some soothing syrup, quick!

Druggist—What sized bottle?

Wild-eyed Man—Bottle! I want a keg! It's twins!—New York Weekly.

A great many hammocks are being hung. It is not strange, after all they have overheard.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Home Appointment.—"Brown has been in Washington six weeks. What did he get?"

"Drunk and thirty days."—Atlanta Constitution.

The Difference.—She—What's the difference between grand opera and comic opera?

He (not married)—From $5 to $7 a seat.—Detroit Free Press.

"I suppose," said the man who had just been let out of jail, "that you want me to be kind, but he wasn't exactly thoughtful."

"What did he say?"

"He wished me many happy returns of the day."—Washington Star.

Not a Swell Woman.

"She isn't a swell."

"How do you know?"

"Because, in the first place, she is too apologetic in her tone and spends too much breath on 'please,' 'pardon' and 'welcome.' She talks far too much. Swell women don't do any of those things as a rule. There are exceptions in the case of two or three society women, who have taken to writing novels, and I must say this has been more of a spur to their sisters than anything which has happened in the sacred circles for years. You see, the women are bound to study and learn in order to cry down the rubbish these society novelists furnish."

How is this for a liberty conversation at Sorosis?—New York Exchange.

Truth in Spite of All.

The Washington Post learns that a lady in that city recently received from her washerwoman the following note: "I am Very sary I can't Wash for you any I am all worked out and I have got to stop it as I am goin to get marrid and try that a While But I ma Bee worst of than all I always like to Work for you Best than any one else."

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Are Always Saying Unexpected Things at Unexpected Times.

A little Western boy less tha nthree years old, was taken to church for the first time. He gazed about him with much interest, and finally asked in a clear but awestruck voice: "Mamma, where's God?"

His sister, a few years older, was just learning to read. One day, while conning her book, she suddenly looked up, with this peculiar question: "Mamma, what does 'hen' backed up to 'w' spell, and what does 'ho' hitched on to 'w' spell?" It required some thinking to discover she meant "when" and "who."

A little seven-year-old girl living in Denver was very fond of "Saratoga crisps." She had an aunt living in one of the suburbs on Saratoga avenue. The similarity had evidently struck Janet, for one day when going alone on the electric cars to visit this aunt, the nurse said to her: "Now, Janet, where will you tell the conductor you want to get off?" "Oh," was the quick reply, "I don't know; I can't remember the name of the street, but I'll just say it is some kind of potatoes."

"Our little daughter," writes a Western mother, "is just beginning to learn about God and His all powerfulness, and to-day at table she startled me by giving me one of the arguments I had used upon her. I gave her bread with jelly upon it, and she ate the jelly off and left the bread, whereupon I told her not to do that, but to bite through the bread. She looked straight at me and said: "Mamma, God says to me, 'Rosamond, eat the jelly off the top.'"

George's mother had company in the parlor one evening when the nurse was away. Mamma put him to bed, and told him to go to sleep like a good boy. He was very unwilling, and was hardly persuaded even when she told him that he would not be by himself, for God was with him, and would take care of him. At last he consented, and she went down stairs to see her visitors. After an hour's pleasant chat she congratulated herself that the baby was fast asleep, when what should she see at the parlor door but her little boy in his white nightgown, looking as if he had just stepped down from a picture, and saying pathetically: "Mamma, dear, you trim up and tay wif Dod awhile and let me tum in here."

Carl was rubbing his sick mother's head and trying to cure her headache. Supposing him to be in an unusually tender mood, she asked him what he thought would become of him if she died when he astonished her by answering cheerfully: "Oh, papa will get us another mamma."

Florence was visiting her grandmother in the country, where buttermilk was a great treat. One day at lunch sweet milk was given her, whereupon she asked for her favorite buttermilk, and was told that there was none that day. "Then why don't you milk the sour cow?" she asked.

A little Kentucky girl, kind and polite, went into the kitchen one morning to see her "Old Mammy" and was astonished to find her mother cooking breakfast, the cook being ill. "Why, mamma," she said, I didn't knw oo was a brown lady."

Little Ellen's mother was very ill, and a neighbor came in to see her, bringing her little girl. Ellen tried to entertain the child by every means in her power, bringing in all her dolls, and finally every plaything she had. But it was of no use; she would not be coaxed from her mother's side, nor would she speak. Then Ellen sloped, and looked for the child to find that a street car conductor is a man of leisure to me, and a day laborer to be envied. From early in the morning till long after dark I worked like a hackney horse. I have hardly any time for my family and less for my friends, and the dignity and honor are but small compensation."—Washington Post.

A Sensible Fashion.

The growing fashion of giving girl children but one name, as "Helen" or "Kathrine," so that when if they marry, they may retain, with their new signature, their full maiden name, is part of this subject of identification of signature, writes Frances E. Lanigan to the May Ladies' Home Journal. "Mollie Irwin Brown," is not as euphonious nor as sensible as "Mollie Garfield Brown," or "Nellie Grant Sartoris. This custom has the further advantage of securing the woman's immediate recognition, not only as her husband's wife, but also as her father's daughter. Mrs. Brown or Mrs. Sartoris signifies but little, but Mrs. Garfield Brown or Mrs. Grant Sartoris tells its own story.

EXPENSES AT THE FAIR.

The Man from Podunk Will Probably Be Disappointed.

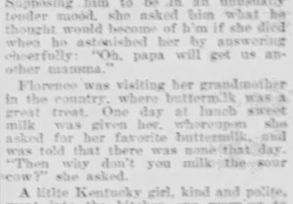
A Chicago paper states that a Florida man writes to the Palmer house to inquire whether he can engage rooms there for himself and wife and his daughter and her husband for a couple of weeks during the Fair. He says he is willing to pay $18 a week for two rooms and board for five persons, including a five-year-old child, who could sleep on a cot.

The Auditorium has an application from an Iowa man who wants to bring a company of eight young men and quarter them in one room for a week. He says they propose to rent a gasoline stove and do their own cooking in the room. He wants four double beds or two beds and four cots, and is willing to pay $10 for the week, without board.

We are inclined to believe that some of the dear people are bound to be disappointed when they reach Chicago. It costs money to live in a big town, with or without the excitement of a World's Fair. Farmers who have been accustomed to pay 15 cents for a meal at the Corners, or 25 cents for a meal at the tavern will believe they are being robbed when they are charged 50 cents here. Board and lodging can be obtained in Kalamazoo for $3 per week. Those rates do not obtain here.

In short it will cost money to see the Fair, and our rural friends may as well understand that now. It is not probable that extortion will be attempted—in fact there is every reason to believe that the visiting public will be treated fairly. But the man who hopes to leave Podunk, travel 500 miles in a palace car, see all of Chicago and the Fair and return home for $3.90 is pretty certain to be disappointed.

A Recreant Spouse.



Colt—Why this sadness, mommer? why those tears?

The Mother—Ah, my son! 'Tis great trouble I have. Your father ran off with a woman this morning.—Puck.

Not a Bed of Roses.

It is told of a former Cabinet member that he came to Washington to look, if he were worked, and worked, he said he, since I was nine years old, and when the offer of this Cabinet position came to me unsought, I determined to lay off awhile and take a rest. I owed it both to myself, a piece of honor and dignity, a rich legacy to leave to my children. I gave up my profession, closed my house, and at enormous expense moved my family and servants to Washington, only to find that a street car conductor is a man of leisure to me, and a day laborer to be envied. From early in the morning till long after dark I worked like a hackney horse. I have hardly any time for my family and less for my friends, and the dignity and honor are but small compensation."—Washington Post.

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HON. THOS. J. GEARY,

The Author of the Celebrated Chinese Exclusion Law.

Congressman Thomas J. Geary, author of the famous Chinese exclusion law, which has just been declared valid by the Supreme court, is from California, though a Massachusetts man by birth, having first seen the light at Boston, January 18, 1854. He removed to California in 1863, studied

REPRESENTATIVE GEARY.

law and was admitted to the bar, and on the resignation of Congressman J. J. De Haven was chosen as his successor. He was re-elected to the 52d Congress by a bare plurality, is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Interstate and Foreign commerce and Foreign Affairs committees.

THE GREAT FAIR.

Cincinnati Tribune.

Two water distributing plants are required to serve the Exposition buildings and grounds. Their united capacity is 50,000,000 gallons daily.

Twenty-four thousand horse power can be developed by the engines in Machinery Hall. Of this, 17,000 are used for the generation of electricity.

There are twelve grand departments of the Exposition: 1, Agriculture, Food and Its Accessories, Forestry and Forest Products, Agricultural Machinery and Appliances; 2, Horticulture; 3, Live Stock, Domestic and Wild Animals; 4, Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products and Methods of Fishing; 5, Mines, Mining and Metallurgy; 6, Machinery; 7, Transportation, by Railways, Vessels, Vehicles; 8, Manufactures; 9, Electricity and Electrical Appliances; 10, Fine Arts, Painting and Sculpture, Architecture and Decoration; 11, Liberal Arts, Education, Engineering, Public Works, Constructive Architecture, Music and the Drama; 12, Ethnology, Archaeology, Progress of Labor and Invention.

Most of the statues and figures were made upon wood models about one-fifth their sizes as finished. Upon these the staff or plaster was laid, the artisans using their bare hands to work up the most natural effects.

Edison has a surprise in store for the people who visit the Electrical Building. Curiosity as to its nature is yet at fever heat. Some have supposed that it is the kinetograph, which presents views to the eye of what is being described to the ear. That this guess is not correct is evidenced by the fact that this invention is under lease to other parties as a money-making venture and the Edison Electric is still working upon its exhibit.

As a part of the Smithsonian Institution's exhibit in the Fisheries Building the Alaskan seal industry is portrayed with papier-mache models, made by artists who have studied every phase of the subject. There is a seal drive to the killing grounds, a rookery whereon the seals have hauled out of the surf to breed, the killing of seals by the Aleuts with clubs, etc. Henry Elliot was the artist who directed the preparation of this exhibit.

Staff is the shoddy par excellence of the age. Its existence is ephemeral, but its usefulness during life is entirely compensatory. Without it the variety and majesty of the World's Fair architecture would have been unattainable. It has been worked into so many beautiful forms that the eyes grow weary of the artistic lines everywhere presented. Not only the coverings of the World's Fair buildings, but their decoration may be said to be wholly dependent upon the qualities of this incomparable French invention. And it takes Frenchmen to manipulate it. Even they have not yet mastered its full possibilities. This is attested by the superiority of the later construction over that of the early work in Jackson Park. Staff is worked into plain strips, into imitations of cut stone, of faced stone, of moldings and of the most delicate designs in art building and sculpture. It is made of powdered gypsum, alumina, preserving and adhesive. These are mixed cold with water, cast to the desired shape, and allowed to harden. It is waterproof, and to a limited extent fireproof also. Examples and imitations of sculpture of heroic size, such as is present at the World's Fair grounds in a wealth of profusion and endless variety, staff is backed with coarse cloth. It possesses every advantage of the plaster of paris—to which it is a big brother—without its inconvenient brittleness when dry. Thirty thousand tons, or 2,000 car loads of staff were used in constructing the World's Fair buildings and their ornamentation.

In front of the Peristyle and facing the Grand Basin and the Administration Building is the statue of the Republic. It is of heroic size, and was the work of Daniel C. French. It is 65 feet high and was only finished a short time before the Exposition opened. Next to the Columbia fountain, it is the chief allegorical glory of the Fair. The arms and hands of the figure—a woman, of course—are upraised. The right hand carries a globe, surmounted by an eagle with wings outspread, and in the left is a pole carrying the cap of Liberty. A laurel wreath is placed upon the head; the hair and clothing are arranged after the Greek fashion; the bust is protected with armor, and on the breast is another eagle with outspread wings. The head and arms are finished in imitation of ivory, while the rest of the figure is gilded. Around the head and back is 24 feet; the nose is 30 inches long, while the forefinger is 45 inches. There is a ladderway inside of the figure, through which the man who attends to the electric lighting of the figure climbs up to light the diadem on the head.

Sea water for the fish display made by the government is procured from the Atlantic ocean. It is evaporated to one-fifth of its original bulk and then diluted again upon its arrival.

The Kentucky room in the Woman's building is a charming apartment in colonial white and gold. The ladies showed their ingenuity in constructing a third window in the east side of the room, where only two had been provided by the architect. It was a impracticable to cut a real window, and the character of the decorations was such that it would have been spoiled by leaving one-third the end of the room windowless; so they had a false frame set in the bare space and filled it up with a mirror glass. The illusion is almost complete. Half the beauty of the decorations would have been lost without it.

Stumm, the great German ironmaster, has erected in the Mining building two monoliths of "T," "I" and "Angle" Iron, each thirty feet in height; also a wonderful structure of pipe. His arrangements are almost artistic. The exhibit is easily seen from any part of the building.

Among the contributors to the exhibits of the Woman's building are Queen Victoria, the Empress of Germany, the Empress of Russia, the Empress of Austria, and the Queen of Italy. Queen Victoria sent six water color drawings, Princess Christian two oil paintings, Princess Beatrice an oil painting. The court laces of France and Spain are also exhibited.

Among the things sold on the World's Fair grounds at piratical prices are camp chairs, fans and umbrellas. Get them before you go in. Unless you have a contract to wreck a bank don't buy food on the ground. Take a small lunch basket to an up-town eating house and get it filled. The permambulators are all right for invalids, but for people who hope to make time they are a delusion and a snare. If you get tired, go slower and see more. If you get unreasonably tired of walking in the heart of the fair, it is reasonably good proof that you are not using your eyes with sufficient diligence. The Machinery, Agriculture, Manufactures, Mining, Electricity, Transportation, Horticulture, Government, Horticulture and Fine Arts buildings are each well worth a day of the time of the most superficial observer. If you can but devote a week to the whole, of course you must devote the time differently. If you are seeking special information of a technical character, that will be of value to you in all your subsequent life, do not suffer yourself to worry if you think you cannot see the whole fair. That is a pleasure denied even the busiest and most versatile of the projectors. Remember that you are witnessing results in each department that represent the experience of a lifatime of the chief of the department, supplemented by all the help that books, correspondence and associated experts can give him. The fact is that the American World's Fair is too big a thing to be viewed as a whole by anybody can not be too strongly or to frequently stated.

Life is short and time is fleeting, but Hood's Sarsaparilla will bless humanity as the ages roll on. Try it this season.

Mrs. A. A. Williams
Lynn, Mass.

For the Good of Others

Rev. Mr. Williams Heartily Endorses Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We are pleased to present this from Rev. A. A. Williams, of the Silsbee street Christian Church, Lynn, Mass.:

"I see no reason why a clergyman, more than a layman, who knows whereof he speaks, should hesitate to approve an

Article of Merit

and worth, from which he or his family have been signally benefited, and whose commendation may serve to extend those benefits to others. My wife has for many years been a sufferer from severe

Nervous Headache

for which she found little help. She has tried many things that promised well but performed little. Last fall she took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems surprising what one bottle could and did do for her. The attacks of headache decreased in number and were less violent in their intensity, while her general health has been improved. Her appetite is also better. From experience with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I have no hesitation in endorsing its merits." A. A. WILLIAMS.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box.

FOLK-LORE OF MAY.

"Cast ne'er a clout
Till May be out."

"A swarm of bees in May
Is worth a load of hay."

"Be it weal or be it woe,
Beans blow before May doth go."

"Mist in May and heat in June
Make the harvest come right soon."

"The haddocks are good
When dipped in May flood"

"A cold May and windy
Makes a fat barn and a findy."

"A hot May makes a fat churchyard."
—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

The United States still has 2,836,757 square miles of public lands.

The first policemen stood on the corners of the New York streets in 1697.

The Erie canal, begun in 1817, was the first American artificial waterway.

The first American ship was the Restless, launched in New York in 1616.

In our national cemeteries 318,870 bodies of soldiers have been interred.

There are 28 cities having each more than 100,000 population.

The Mississippi and its tributaries have 12,854 miles of navigable water.

The first railroad, three miles long, was opened in 1826, at Quincy, Mass.

The first daguerreotypes made in the United States were taken in 1839.

Ten thousand of our population live at an altitude of more than 10,000 feet.

Forest fires in this country destroy every year $12,000,000 worth of timber.

The coldest place in the United States is the interior of Alaska, 80 degrees below zero.

The Dakota river is the longest unnavigable river in the world—over 1,000 miles.

Thirty-two states and territories have given women some form of suffrage.

There are 156,000 churches, 100,000 clergymen, and 22,000,000 communicants.

The first paper money used in this country was issued by Pennsylvania in 1723.

The first book stereotyped in this country was a cathechism, in New York, 1813.

The total expenditures for common school education in 1890 were $148,724,647.

In 1891 there were in this country 698,402 Freemasons and 696,008 Odd Fellows.

In 1750 the first theater was formally opened in New York, with Richard III.

The first American fire insurance company began business in Philadelphia in 1794.

The first paved street in America was Stone street in New York; paving laid in 1658.

Patrick Henry, in 1776, was first to make use of the expression "fellow citizens."

There are 125,000,000 hens in this country which lay every year 6,000,000,000 eggs.

The first table knife made in America was manufactured at Greenfield, Mass., in 1834.

The Indian corn crop of 1892 was 1,628,464,000 bushels; the wheat crop, 519,490,000.

In 1652 the first coins were minted in Massachusetts, by machinery sent from England.

The first bricks made in this country were manufactured by the Virginia settlers in 1612.

All the glaciers in the Alps would not equal one of the largest in our territory of Alaska.

The Postoffice department costs $66,000,000 a year and has a revenue of $61,000,000.

There are 4,000,000 farms, having 536,000,000 acres and valued at $12,000,000,000.

There were in 1890 108,939 Sunday schools, with 1,151,340 teachers and 8,649,131 scholars.

The first hoopskirt was worn by a New Yory lady in 1740. She was arrested by the police.

In 1892 the United States produced $505,000,000 worth of silver and $329,000,000 of gold.

The first agricultural exhibition in the United States was in 1810, at Georgetown, D. C.

The people of this country pay annually $400,000,000 for shoes and $300,000,000 for hats.

The first axes made in the United States were manufactured at Hartford, Conn., in 1826.

The first book printed in the United States was a psalm-book, at Cambridge, Mass., 1640.

Salem, Mass., is entitled to the credit of making the first American chemicals, about 1811.

In 1890 there were 101,645 deaths from consumption, more than from any other one cause.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

RUSKIN'S EARLY VERSE.

John Ruskin, whose appointment as poet laureate was so unexpected, wrote some very creditable lines at the age of fourteen, inspired by mountain scenery. He had just made pilgrimages with his parents to Skiddaw and Snowdon, the Jungfrau and Mont Blanc. They show how early was his worship of high elevations:

"I weary for the fountain foaming,
For shady holm and hill;
My mind is on the mountain roaming,
My spirit's voice is still.

"I weary for the woodland brook
That wanders through the vale;
I weary for the heights that look
Adown upon the dale.

"There is a thrill of strange delight
That passes quivering o'er me
When blue hills rise upon the sight
Like summer clouds before me."

HIS FUTURE WIFE'S NAME.

The Conjurer Promised to Tell it and And Did so.

He was a chatty kind of conjuror, and was anxious to open the evening's entertainment merrily. So he stepped forward to the front of the stage and said: "Ladies and gentlemen—If there is in this audience any young man who would like to know the name of his future wife, if that young man will kindly stand up, I will undertake to tell him, and this is no guessing competition. Now, will any single young man kindly stand up?"

Up jumped a young man in the center of the room.

"Thank you," said the conjuror. "Now, do you wish to know the name of your future wife?

"I do," said the young man.

"Well," said the man of magic. "I always like to do things in a proper business fashion; will you kindly give me your name?"

"Yes, certainly," said the young man; "my name is James Jackson."

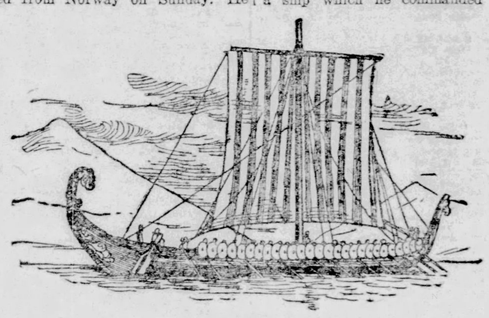
"Thank you," replied the conjuror, "then the name of your future wife will be Mrs. Jackson."—London Tid-Bits.

THE VIKING BEGINS HER VOYAGE

She Will Sail Across the Ocean and be Rowed Through to Chicago.

The viking ship which is to be exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair sailed from Bergen, Norway, yesterday with twelve men on board. Her measurements are: Length, 77 feet; beam, 16 feet, and from gunwale to base of keel 6 feet. This boat was built upon the model of an old viking rover which was found about thirteen years ago in the ground deep under the village of Gogstad, near Sandefjord. The original was an open boat, the bow and stern of which terminated in a point. The new boat has a cover to shelter the sailors from the wind and the spray. A dragon's head ornaments the bow and a dragon's tail curls upon the high stern.

She will cross the ocean under sail. She carries 32 oars, and when she reaches the lakes twenty sailors will join the crew, and the sail will be taken down. One of these sailors, H. Hansen, arrived from Norway on Sunday. He



THE VIKING SHIP.

will go to Chicago soon, and will await there the arrival of the boat. He said yesterday:

"The viking ship has attracted much attention in Norway. The people are very proud of her. They say she is much more interesting than the caravels of Columbus, because the Spanish boats were made from pictures, while the Viking is built directly from the original. Many are afraid that she will not cross the ocean in safety, but the sailors have no fear for her. The crew is the best that any vessel ever had. Every one of the twelve men is either a ship's captain or a first mate.

"They have no ballast on board except the fresh water, and as soon as that gets low sea water will be taken on board. They have also built a galley on board to cook the food. The ancient vikings only took a big kettle with them, but that would not do in theee days. The men will sleep on reindeer skins, just as the vikings did, but, unlike the vikings, they will have on board sea anchors, oil bags, compasses, charts and navigation instruments."

The captain of the Viking is Magnus Andersen, a sea captain and a journalist. He is 36 years old. At the age of 15 years he went to sea; at 17 he entered a schoolship; at 19 he became first mate of a big ship, and at 22 he was a captain. Several years ago he, with another sailor, attempted to cross the ocean in a 19-foot open boat. They had got within 270 miles of the coast of Newfoundland when, in a heavy storm, they lost their compass and instruments. They were picked up by an Italian bark and taken to Italy. Capt. Andersen is now the proprietor of the Norwegian Sea Gazette. He will write an account of the voyage.

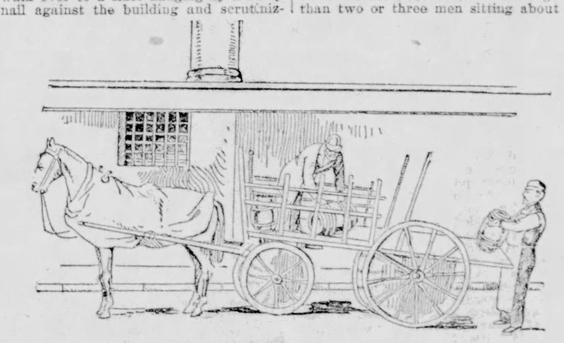
The first mate is Johan Gustav Gundersen. He was born in 1850, and is the oldest man on board. He once lost a ship which he commanded upon a coral reef in the Pacific ocean, and for three days was on the ocean in a rowboat with his wife, two children, and his first and second mates. They landed upon the island of Bellton, a United possession, and were there for two weeks before a ship came and took them off.

The second mate of the Viking is Christen Christenson, who has been at sea since he was 15 years old. He superintended the building of the boat. The crew are all able men, hardened to wind and waves. Their names are Rasmus Elias Rasmussen, Oscar Soelberg, Fredrik Oscar Frantsen, Johan Eriksen, Bent Nygaard, Severin Martinius Simonsen, Johannes Bruun Moller, Lars Lokke and Jens Bing.

TRUCK LOADS OF GOLD.

John Barkley, Whose Teams Carry Precious Metals About New York.

Any day you care to stroll down Broad street you will find, rain or shine, standing at the corner of Exchange place, a gruff, grizzly, weather-beaten man about 60, who seems to have nothing to do but hang around a red-painted truck and occasionally walk over to a slate hanging by a rusty nail against the building and scrutinizing it as if he were a schoolboy studying a hard sum in division, says the St. Louis Republic.



LOADING BARRELS OF GOLD.

Do not pass this man by because he is roughly dressed; he is worthy of all the attention you can give him. He is John Barkley, who for thirty years past has monopolized the curious business of trucking gold and silver in New York city. Mr. Barkley has had entrusted to his care more coin and bullion than could be equalled by all the fortunes of all the millionaires in this country and France and England added together. He has trucked gold in bags, bars and boxes, millions of dollars of it at a time, until the treasures of Aladdin's palace sink into insignificance in comparison.

And yet he is a plain, practical sort of man, with nothing remarkable about him at all except his faithfulness and honesty. And he is remarkable for those two qualities, so remarkable that the great banking houses in the city and the sub-treasury officials themselves place confidence in John Barkley very much the same way they do in the time locks on their big steel safes.

Now let us see how Barkley attends to his singular business. He gets an order on the slate to bring, say $2,000,000 worth of gold to some great banking house by 2 o'clock the next day. At 10 o'clock in the morning he calls at the sub-treasury where the firm in question has deposited $2,000,000 worth of gold certificates in exchange for the coin they want.

This coin is put into kegs, carefully weighed, for the weight gives the value not less accurately than would be done by counting each coin, and then rolled out through the back door on Pine street where Barkley's trucks are waiting with a crowd of admiring clerks and office boys standing about to watch the operation.

Barkley and his assistants quickly load the kegs securely, handling them, however, with about as much care as baggagemen display in regard to Saratoga trunks, and then with $500,000 worth or more on each truck, they are rattled off down the street with no other guard than two or three men sitting about on the load lazily and not looking in the least formidable. All the same they have their revolvers ready, each one of them, and would make a hard fight should any enterprising scamp try to interfere with them.

I asked Barkley one day if during his long experience he had ever had anything stolen from his trucks.

"Never but once," he said, "and that was a very foggy day seven or eight years ago, when I was carrying a load of silver over to the North river. It was so foggy that a couple of sneak thieves came up behind and managed to get one of the bars off the truck without our seeing them. How they did it is more than I know, for a silver bar weighs about 75 pounds and is worth nearly $1,000."

"Did you ever catch the fellows?" I asked.

"They caught themselves. You see they were such fools they thought the bar they had stolen was lead and sold it to a junk dealer for $6 or $7. The junk dealer was as ignorant as they were, and in trying to dispose of the lead got himself caught."

"And who was held responsible for the bar?"

Barkley looked at me as if the question was a personal affront.

"I can't say who would have been held responsible. What I know is that the bar was found missing about 10 o'clock one night and that I had paid to the bankers who intrusted it to me its full value before 9 o'clock the next morning."

That shows what kind of a man John Barkley is!

REV. WM. C. ROBERTS,

Stated Clerk of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

Rev. William C. Roberts, stated clerk of the Presbyterian General Assembly, which convenes at Washington City on Wednesday, May 17, was born in North Wales, January 31, 1844. He came to this country at an early age, and was graduated

REV. W. C. ROBERTS.

from Columbia college in 1863, and ordained as a minister at Elizabeth, N. J., ten years later. For many years he was librarian of Princeton college, and was subsequently connected with a Western theological seminary.

Eli Perkins' Army Stories.

During the first battle of Bull Run, said Eli Perkins in his Grant Monument lecture, a squad of North Carolina recruits captured a Pennsylvania Dutchman. He had to give up after he had shot his last cartridge. As the rebels came on to him they shouted:

"Here! what are you doing here?"

"Fightin'!" said the Dutchman.

"Where do you belong?"

"Up in Pennsylvania."

"What are you doing down here?"

"Vell, I comes down here to fight."

"To fight, eh?" said the Virginians; "why don't you fight up in Pennsylvania, if you want to fight? What business have you got coming into our state to fight?"

"Vell, I comed mit der boys."

"Well, you just light out for home!" screamed the rebels, "and if we ever catch you down here fighting again we'll make it hot for you!"

"Vell, vell, vell," said the German, "Oxscuse me, gentlemen, I tought ven I fights mit Uncle Sam he goes dryvere."

Wild Camels in Arizona.

President Benjamin E. Lower, of the Orange Belt Canal company, and A. J. Porterie returned yesterday from a trip to the Bagdad mountains to inspect the Voltaire copper claim sold last week by Mr. Portiere to the Orange Belt Land and Canal company. Day before yesterday Messrs. Lower and Porterie ran across a herd of nine camels, the relic of an importation made by the government twenty years ago.

At the suggestion of Admiral Porter a number of camels were brought from Syria to be used for military purposes. It was found, however, that the sharp stones of the American desert rendered the animals useless, and they were turned loose. About five years ago Uncle Sam abandoned the camel theory and sold his claim to some enterprising gentlemen who believed Australia presented a profitable field for camel growing. All that could be found—about 300—were taken, but enough were evidently left behind to insure Arizona against any alarming camel shortage. They are found chiefly along the boundary between Yuma and Maricopa counties, a region less frequently visited perhaps than any other in the Territory, and where they are free from molestation by range stock.

The Secret.

"Sir—I inclose $1 for the 'Secret of Surrounding Ones' Self when Elevating Influences,' as advertised."

Answer by Return Mail—"Go hang yourself."—New York Herald.

Ah! How soon a bride stops coming down town at 6 o'clock in the evening to walk home with her husband.

TWO KINDS OF WOMEN

need Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—those who want to be made strong, and those who want to be made well. It builds up, invigorates, regulates, and cures.

It's for young girls just entering womanhood; for women who have reached the critical "change of life"; for women expecting to become mothers; for mothers who are nursing and exhausted; for *every* woman who is run-down, delicate, or overworked.

For all the disorders, diseases, and weaknesses of women, "Favorite Prescription" is the *only* remedy so unfailing that it can be *guaranteed*. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, the money will be returned.

Question Bureau.

Rules.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons, or of firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers are for advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest, and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, etc. 6.—No answers by mail.

That Clerk Hire Grab.

For the benefit of many readers, we give the yea and nay vote in the House of Representatives on the resolution giving each member of the House who is not the chairman of a committee, a clerk whose salary is not to exceed $100 per month. As each committee has a clerk, who is virtually clerk of its chairman, the latter do not need another clerk each:

Yeas 132—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Antony, Arnold, Babbit, Bacon, Bailey, Barwig, Belknap, Bergen, Bingham, Blanchard, Boatner, Bowers, Bowman, Breckinridge, Ark.; Breckinridge, Ky.; Bryan, Bullock, Bunn, Burton, Byrnes, Cadmus, Caminetti, Campbell, Capehart, Caruth, Castle, Catchings, Clark, Wyo.; Clark, Ala.; Cobb, Mo.; Coburn, Cockran, Cooper, Crosby, Cummings, Curtis, Dalzell, Dimmick, Donovan, Dunphy, Durborow, Edmunds, Enochs, Epes, Fellows, Flick, Funston, Gantz, Geary, Geissenhamer, Gorman, Grady, Greenleaf, Griswold, Hoar, Hooker, Miss.; Hooker, N. Y.; Houk, Ohio; Houk, Tenn.; Huff, Johnson, Ohio; Johnstone, S. C.; Jolley, Kilgore, Kribbs, Lagan, Lapham, Lawson, Ga.; Layton, Lind, Livingstone, Long, Linch, Mansur, Martin, McAleer, McClellan, McGann, McKinney, Meredith, Meyer, Moses, Mudd, Oates, Oliver, O'Neill, Mass.; O'Neill, Mo.; Outhwaite, Owens, Patterson, Tenn.; Pattison, Ohio; Pearson, Pendleton, Pickler, Pierce, Post, Price, Raines, Ray, Reyburn, Robertson, La.; Robinson, Pa.; Rockwell, Russell, Shell, Shonk, Snipe, Stevenson, Stone, C. W.; Stone, W. A.; Stump, Sweet, Taylor, J. D.; Taylor, V. A.; Terry, Tracey, Turpin, Warner, Weadock, Wever, Whiting, Wilcox, Williams, N. C.; Wilson, Wash.; Wilson, W. Va.

Nays 57—Messrs. Amerman, Baker, Branch, Bretz, Broderick, Brookshire, Bynum, Cartmer, Culver, Cox, Tenn.; De Armond, De Forest, Dickerson, Dingley, Dockery, Ellis, Enloe, Everett, Fithian, Halvorson, Harries, Hemphill, Henderson, N. C.; Holman, Jones, Kyle, Lane, Lester, Ga.; Lewis, Mallory, McMillin, McRae, Montgomery, Norton, O'Donnell, O'Farrall, Otis, Page, Paynter, Peel, Richardson, Sayers, Seerley, Shively, Simpson, Sperry, Stockdale, Stone, Ky.; Stout, Turner, Van Horn, Watson, Williams, Ill.; Winn, Wolverton.

Our General Officers.

W. M. M., Tecumseh, Mich.: In our army there are two grades of generals, brigadier general and major general. After twenty years and more before 1888 we had four grades, the two named and also lieutenant general and general. With us at present the two grades differ principally in pay; but in time of war they imply different commands, and with us during the civil war they did so. A brigadier general has the lowest rank of general officers; he commands a brigade of two or more regiments. Two or more brigades with artillery compose a division, which is commanded by a major general; two or more divisions, with artillery and cavalry, form a corps, which should be commanded by a lieutenant general; and corps united should be commanded by a general. During a great part of our civil war, however, major generals held generals' commands. Sherman, in his march to the sea, was a major general, but had four corps under him commanded also by major generals and brigadier generals. Of course if we had a war now our major generals would receive higher commands at once than our brigadier generals, but with our army scattered about so much the technical commands cannot be maintained and are not. In England colels will command a brigade and a brigade are breveted brigadier generals, but the lowest regular rank is major general; above that comes lieutenant generals and generals. The British army in India is commanded by a general, while the other important commands are in the hands of three grades indiscriminately. The so-called first army corps is commanded by a lieutenant general. In Germany there are major generals, lieutenant generals and generals, and the nineteen army corps are commanded by officers of the two higher grades. In France generals of division command the nineteen corps, and general officers of lower rank command smaller bodies.

French Royalists.

H. B. B., Spokane Falls, Wash., asks: "What are the Legitimists, the Imperialists and the Monarchists of France?"

The succession of governments in France has left three families, ancestors of which sat on the throne of France within a comparatively few years. Thus we have the Bonapartes and their adherents, the Bonapartists or Imperialists. The head of the house and the party is Prince Victor, son of Prince Napoleon, who was a nephew to the great Napoleon. The Orleanists or Louis Philippists are now united in supporting the count of Paris, eldest grandson of Louis Philippe, who was king of the French from 1830 to 1848. He has three uncles who, however, were younger brothers of his father. He is the head of the Orleanists, and since 1883 has been the head of the Bourbons also. In 1883 died Henry, Count of Chambord, called by his followers Henry V. of France; he was grandson of Louis XVIII., who was king of France from 1824 to 1830, and was the head of the elder line of the house of Bourbon, while the count of Paris is head of the younger line. Thus the Legitimists and Monarchists are the same. As between them, the Legitimists supported the count of Chambord while he lived, as against the count of Paris, considered more liberal, aristocratic and conservative, while the plain monarchists are not so much so.

Presidential Succession.

A. A. L. Y., Whittaker, Mich., asks: "Give the succession to the Presidency in case of the death of the President."

The Presidential succession is fixed by chapter 4 of the acts of the Forty-ninth Congress, first session. In case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President, then the secretary of State shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice President is removed, or a President elected. If there be no secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury will act, and the remainder of the order of succession is as follows: Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior—and, by act of 1892, the secretary of Agriculture. This act applies only to such Cabinet officers as shall have been appointed by the advice of the Senate, and are eligible under the constitution to the Presidency.

A Naturalization Query.

A. D., Sioux City, Iowa, asks: "Supposing two foreigners—husband and wife—are traveling in the United States, and, during their their sojourn here, a son is born to this couple. Now, if this son in course of time returns to his country, would he then become entitled to all the rights and privileges of an American citizen, without taking out naturalization papers, or would he have to comply to the law the same as any foreign born?"

He would be obliged to be naturalized. If his parents had remained in this country, however, and he had grown to manhood a resident of the United States, he would be a native-born citizen. As he was born on what was only a visit to this country, and grew to manhood elsewhere, however, he is not entitled to citizenship without naturalization.

How They Get Gold.

W. C. B., Columbus, O., asks for the process by which banks can draw gold from the United States Treasury for shipment to foreign ports, thus leaving the gold reserve in the United States Treasury below the hundred million mark.

The Sub-Treasury at New York is a member of the clearing house and renders practical aid in effecting exchanges between the banks and the government. Upon it has fallen the duty of furnishing and packing in bags such specie as is demanded by banking houses for export. On the presentation of gold certificates, local tenders or coin notes the sub-treasurer has no course before him except to comply with the request and turn over the precious metal to the shippers in redemption of the paper tendered.

Regarding Cotton Culture.

We are indebted to C. K. W., of Vernon, Texas, for the following additional information concerning the culture of cotton: "In your answer to 'W. L.,' of Monroe, Iowa, in regard to cotton culture you responds more nearly to the way we used to raise it before the war. Now we use a one-horse planter to seed, have the latest improved cultivators to tend it, and a cotton picker, nearing a state of perfection, with which to pick it. The ginning is done entirely by steam power. As soon as a load is gathered from the field it is hauled to the gin, unloaded by machinery, and comes out a bale of five or six hundred pounds in from fifteen to thirty minutes."

Cleveland's First Cabinet.

O. T., Huntington, Conn., asks: "Who composed Cleveland's first cabinet?"

Mr. Cleveland's first Cabinet was composed as follows: Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard; secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Manning; secretary of War, William C. Endicott; secretary of the Interior, L. Q. C. Lamar; secretary of the Navy, William C. Whitney; Postmaster General, William F. Vilas; Attorney General, A. H. Garland. Upon the death of Daniel Manning, Charles S. Fairchild became secretary of the Treasury; and when Mr. Lamar went to the Supreme bench, Mr. Vilas succeeded him as secretary of the Interior, and Don. M. Dickinson succeeded Mr. Vilas as Postmaster General.

Pension Claims.

D. H. C., Mood River, Ore., says: "Why is not my pension claim taken up? I made application under the act of June 27, 1890, and, although the claim has been on file over thirteen months, I have not been ordered before the board of examination. I have written to my attorney a number of times, and each time he says he has ordered it up. Poor satisfaction."

We are unable to give you any satisfactory information why your claim is not taken up. The present administration is not disposed to hurry, so far as pensions are concerned, and will grant as few claims as possible. The only thing you can do is to wait.

The Hawaiian Queen.

P. W. H., Ridge Farm, Ill., asks: "Why was Queen Lilioukalani deposed?"

The Hawaiian queen was deposed by the same spirit that actuated the patriots of 1776 to rebel against Great Britain—a spirit or freedom. Lilioukalani endeavored to subvert the present constitution of the islands and substitute one for it which would give her and the old native party almost absolute power. As a result she was deposed, the monarchy abrogated, and a provisional government set up. Many of the leading spirits in the revolution were formerly citizens of the United States.

Naming Our Navy.

A. W. H., Sandusky, O.: The system of nomenclature in the United States navy is very simple. The great battle ships are named after states, and the first-class cruisers after large cities. The latter are represented by the Philadelphia, the Chicago, the Newark, the Atlanta, the Baltimore, and the San Francisco. The gunboats are christened after smaller towns, where celebrated battles have been fought. The Bennington and the Concord are instances of the naming of this class of vessels.

Old Coins.

H. M. H., Perry, N. Y.: There is no premium on a $3 gold piece of 1854, nor on any $2.50 gold piece after 1834.

H. L. G., East St. Louis, Ill.: The half cent of 1803, in good condition, is worth five cents.

Miscellaneous.

S. W. D., Germantown, Kan.: Address Mr. Nimmo at Washington, D. C.

K. E. B., Prescott, Wis.: Rev. H. K. Funk is a doctor of divinity, but we do not know what church he is affiliated with.

A. R. M., Concordia, Kan.: The secretary of the Treasury is required by law to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month.

O. P. R., Marengo, Ill.: You will find a full description of the Panama canal on the seventh page of the Weekly Blade of January 15, 1893.

Mrs. W. H. S., Trenton, Mich.: Your question has been handed to the editor of the Household, where the answer will probably soon appear.

A. R. M., Concordia, Kan.: The government was supposed to have received gold for the bonds it sold during the war of the rebellion, but it did not always succeed in doing so.

E. H. M., New Richmond, Ind., wants to know if there are any "minkerries" in the United States or Canada. A minkery, we suppose, is a farm for the raising of minks. Does any reader know of any? If so, please let us know.

R. S., Bellville, N. J.: We have arrangements made for all the stories we will need for the remainder of this year, and are not in shape to entertain any proposition for the purchase of additional ones.

P. S. D., Frankfort Springs, Pa.: The Columbia guards are the police of the World's Fair. As the full compliment was organized before the Fair opened, there is probably not the slightest chance to obtain a position.

J. H. P., Brownsville, Ore.: The inscription in your violin, "Antonius Straduarius Cremona, faciebat anno 1720," means: "Antony Stradivarius, at Cremona, made me in the year 1720." Only a dealer in fine instruments can tell you, after trying the instrument, whether it has any special value.

SYLVESTER PENNOYER,

The Democratic Governor of Oregon, Who Rebuked Gresham.

The recent telegram which Governor Pennoyer, of Oregon, addressed to President Cleveland, through Secretary Gresham, bids fair to become historic. "Let the President attend to his business; I will attend to mine," was the language in which the irate governor expressed his

G. PENNOYER.

disapprobation of the President's instructions, through Secretary Gresham, to enforce the provisions of the Anti-Chinese law. Governor Pennoyer was elected as a Democrat to the gubernatorial chair in the fall of 1890. His term will expire January 1, 1895.

THE ACIDS OF FRUIT.

Wise Provisions of Nature in Supplying a Blood Purifier in the Spring.

Mr. George W. Johnson, in his Chemistry of the World, says, in describing the "Vegetable Food of the World":

"The grateful acid of the rhubarb leaf arises from the malic acid and binoxalate of the potash which it contains; the acidity of the lemon, orange, and other species of the genus Citrus is caused by the abundance of critic acid which their juice contains; that of the cherry, plum, apple, and pear from the malic acid in their pulp; that of gooseberries and currants, black, red, and white, from a mixture of malic and citric acids; that of the grape from a mixture of malic and tartaric acids; that of the orange from citric acid and a very fugitive essential oil; that of the tamarind from a mixture of citric, malic, and tartaric acids; the flavor of asparagus from aspartic acid, found also in the root of the marshmallow; and that of the cucumber from a peculiar poisonous ingredient called fungin, which is found in all fungi, and is the cause of the cucumber being offensive to some stomachs.

"It will be observed that rhubarb is the only fruit which contains binoxalate of potash in conjunction with an acid. It is this ingredient which renders this fruit so wholesome at the early commencement of the summer, and this is one of the wise provisions of nature for supplying a blood purifier at a time when it is likely to be most needed. Beetroot owes its nutritious quality to about 9 per cent of sugar which it contains, and its flavor to a peculiar substance containing nitrogen mixed with pectic acid. The carrot owes its fattening powers also to sugar, and its flavor to a peculiar fatty oil; the horseradish derives its flavoring and blistering power from a volatile acrid oil. The Jerusalem artichoke contains 14½ per cent of sugar and 3 per cent of inulin (a variety of starch), besides gum and a peculiar substance to which its flavor is owing; and, lastly, garlic and the rest of the onion family derive their peculiar odor from a yellowish, volatile acrid oil, but they are nutritious from containing nearly half their weight of gummy glutinous substances not yet clearly defined."

Bad Hit.

Compliments made at random are apt to go wide of the mark at times. A distinguished artist had painted a picture of a farm-girl in the act of milking a cow and a connoisseur who had come in was observing the picture and making flattering remarks concerning it to the artist and his wife.

"What I like most about this picture," said the connoisseur, "is the fact that you have painted here a woman of good society disguised as a milkmaid, but a real milkmaid."

"Ah," said the painter, smiling, "do you think so?"

"I am positively certain, now that you had a real milkmaid for a model."

"Thank you!" exclaimed the painter's wife. "I was his model, if you please!"—Youth's Companion.

Solus.

Chicago Inter Ocean:—The Atlanta Constitution gleefully announces that "Adlai is on the Chicago platform with both feet." The Constitution might have added that he looks very lonesome.

Both Get the "Dust."

"Only a feather duster;
But I worship it," she said.
"For its fascinating likeness
To Paderewski's head."
—Puck.

DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's Invisible Ear Cushions, Whispers heard. Successful when all remedies fail. Send for book of proofs FREE. By F. Hiscox, 853 B'way, N.Y. Write for book of proofs FREE

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Gape in Young Chicks.

A reader, Kentucky: When your chicks have gapes lice may be suspected. If the chicks are very young, grease the head from base of beak to back of the head and around the vent with unsalted lard. Put no lard under the wings. As good a thing as any to destroy the gape worm is a drop of turpentine on a bread crumb, which may be put down their throats. For young chic

Talmage's Sermon.

EFFECT OF MUSIC ON MEN.

What the Hymns of Wesley, Toplady and Watts Have Done in the Evangelization of the World.

The subject announced this week by Dr. Talmage was, "Harp and Javelin," the text being I. Samuel, 18th chapter, 10th and 11th verses: "And David played with his hand as at other times, and there was a javelin in Saul's hand. And Saul cast the javelin, for he said: "I will smite David even to the wall with it, and David avoided out of his presence twice."

What a spectacle for all ages! Saul, a giant, and David, a dwarf. An unfortunate war ballad had been composed and sung eulogizing David above Saul. That song threw Saul into a paroxysm of rage, which brought on one of his old spells of insanity, to which he had been subject. If one is disposed to some physical ailment, and he gets real mad, it is very apt to bring on one of his old attacks. Saul is a raving maniac, and he goes to imitating the false prophets or sibyls, who kicked and gesticulated wildly when they pretended to be foretelling events. Whatever the physicians of the royal staff may have prescribed for the disordered king I know not, but David prescribed music. Having keyed up the harp, his fingers began to pull the rhythm from the vibrated strings. Thrum! Thrum! Thrum! No use. The king lets fly a javelin, expecting to pin the minstrel to the wall, but David dodged the weapon and kept on, for he was confident that he could, as before, subdue Saul's bad spirit by music. Again the javelin is flung, and David dodges it and plays. What a contrast! Beside David with a harp, and enraged Saul with a javelin. Who would not rather play with the one than fling the other? But that was not the only time in the world's history that the harp and javelin met. Where their birthplace was I cannot declare. It is said that the lyre was first suggested by the tightdrawing of the sinews of a tortoise across its shell, and that the flute was first suggested by the blowing of the wind across a bed of reeds, and that the rattle of musical intervals was first suggested to Pythagoras by the different hammers on the anvil of the smithy, but the harp seems to me to have dropped out of the sky and the javelin to have been thrown up out of the pit.

The oldest stringed instrument of the world is the harp. Jubal sounded his harp in the book of Genesis. David played many of his psalms on the harp while he sang them. The captives in Babylon hung their harps on the willows. Josephus celebrated the invention of the ten-stringed harp. Timotheus, the Milesian, was imprisoned for adding the twelfth string to the harp, because too much luxury of sound might enervate the people. Egyptian harps, Scottish harps, Welsh harps, Irish harps, have been celebrated. What an inspired triangle! Everlasting honors to Sebastian Erard, who, by pedals invented, called the foot as well as the hand to the harp. When the harpsichord maker for whom he worked discharged him for his genius, the employer not wanting to be educated by his subordinate, Erard suffered from the same passion of jealousy that threw Saul of my text into the fit during which he flung a javelin at the harpist. The harp is almost human, as you find when you put your finger on its pulse. Other instruments have louder voice, and may be better for a battle charge, but what exquisite sweetness slumbers between the harp strings, wakening at the first touch of the tips of the fingers. It can laugh. It can plead. It can soothe. It can weep. It can pray. Though this is more mellow, the trumpet is more startling, the organ is more majestic, the cymbals are more festive, the drum is more resounding, but the harp has a richness of its own, and will continue its mission through all time and then take part in celestial symphonies, for St. John says he heard in heaven the harps of God.

Now what does all this make you think of. It suggests to me music as a medicine for physical and mental disorders. David took bold of the musical instrument which he knew best how to play and evoked from it sounds which were for King Saul's diversion and medicament. But, you say, the treatment in this case was a failure. Why was it failure? Saul refused to take the medicine. A whole apothecary shop of curative drugs will do nothing toward healing your illness if you refuse to take the medicine. It was not the fault of David's prescription, but the fault of Saul's obstinacy. David, one of the sweetest and best of all ages, stands before us in the text administering the magic for nervous disorder and cerebral disturbance. And David was right. Music is the mightiest force in all therapeutics. Its results may not be seen as suddenly as other forms of cure, but it is just as wonderful. You will never know how much suffering and sorrow music has assuaged and healed. A soldier in the United States army said that on the days the regimental band played near the hospital all the sick and wounded revived, and the men who were so lame they could not walk before, got up and went out and sat in the sunshine, and those so dispirited that they never expected to get home began to pack their baggage and ask about time tables on steamboat and rail train.

Theodosius, the Emperor, wrathful at the behavior of the people of Antioch, who, on some sudden provocation, tore down the statues of Emperor and Empress, resolved severely to punish them, but the bishop, knowing that the emperor had a group of boys sing to him while eating at the table, taught the boys a plaintive song in which the people lamented their bad behavior, and the king under the pathos of the music, cried out: "The city of Antioch is forgiven." The rage of Achilles was assuaged by a harp. Asclepiades swayed a rebellious multitude by a harp. After the battle of Yorktown when a musician was to suffer amputation, and before the days of anesthetics, the wounded artist called for a musical instrument and lost not a single note during the forty minutes of amputation. Filippo Palma, the great musician, confronted by an angry creditor, played so enchantingly before him that the creditor forgave the debt and gave the debtor ten guineas more to appease other creditors. An eminent physician of olden times contended (of course, carrying our theory too far) that all ailments of the world could be cured by music. The medical journals never report their recoveries by this mode. But in what twilight hour has many a saint of God solaced a heartache with a hymn hummed or sung or played! Jerome of Prague sang while burning at the stake.

Over what keys of piano or organ consolation has walked. Yea, in church one hymn has rolled peace over a thousand of the worried, perplexed, and agonized. While there are hymns and times ready for the jubilant, there is a rich hymnology for the suffering—"Naomi" and "Evenside" and "Autumn Leaves" and "Come, ye disconsolate," and whole portfolios and librettos of tears set to music. All the wonderful triumphs of surgery and all the new modes of successful treatment of physical and mental disorders are discussed in medical conventions and spread abroad in medical books, and it is high time that some of the millions of souls that have been medicated by music, vocal and instrumental, let the world know what power there is in sweet sound, whether rolling from lip, or leaping from tightening chord, or ascending from ivory key. Music is a universal language. At the foot of the tower of Babel language was split into fragments never to be again put together, but one thing was not hurt, and that is music, and it is the same all the world over. Last summer in Russia at a watering-place we were greeted as we entered a great auditorium, which was filled with thousands of Russians, whose languages I could not understand any more than they could understand mine. But after the great band had, out of compliment to us, played our two great American airs, I stepped on the platform and said to the bandmaster, "Russian air! Russian air!" and then he tapped with his baton on the music rack, and with a splendor and majesty of power that almost made us quail, the full band poured forth their national anthem. They understood our American music, and we understood their Russian music. It is a universal language and so good for universal cure I should not wonder if in the day of judgment it should be found that more souls have been saved by music than by preaching. I should not wonder if, out of the one hundred and forty and four thousand ransomed souls that John foresaw before the throne of God, at least one hundred and thirty thousand had been saved by sweet song. Why does not the church on earth take the hint? Heaven is the great musical center of the universe, the place of doxologies and trumpets and harps, and in preparation for that place we ought to make more of music on earth. The inauguration and dash as Tennyson's "Six Hundred." Who can tell what has been accomplished by Charles Wesley's seven thousand hymns, by the congregational singing of his time, which could be heard two miles off? When my dear friend, Dio Lewis (gone to rest all too soon), conducted a campaign against drunkenness all the West, and marshaled thousands of the noblest women of the land in that magnificent campaign, and whole neighborhoods and villages and cities shut up their grog-shops, do you know the chief weapon used? It was the song:

Nearer, my God, to thee,
Nearer to thee.

They sang it at the door of hundreds of liquor saloons which had been open for years, and either at the first charge of the campaign or the second the saloon shut up. At the first verse "Nearer, My God, to Thee," the liquor dealer laughed; at the second verse they looked solemn; at the third verse they began to cry; and at the fourth verse they got down on their knees. You will hear that hymn sung again. Yes, some of them did. But it is a great thing to have hell shut up if only for a week. Give full swing to a good gospel hymn, and it would take the whole world for God!

See also in my subject the unreasonable attitude of javelin toward harp. What had that harp in David's hand done to the javelin in Saul's hand? Had the whetting things of the javelin hurt the keen edge of the other? Was there an old grudge between the two families of sweet sound and sharp cut? Had the triangle ever insulted the polished shaft? Why the deadly hatred of the destroying weapon against the instrument of soothing, calming, healing sound? Well, I will answer that, if you will explain the hostility of so many to the Gospel, why the virulent attacks against Christian religion, why the angry antipathy of so many to the most genial, most inviting, most salutary influence until the last time? Why, when the fighting things of the world turn

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1893.

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OUR ENCYCLOPEDIA OFFER.

Don't fail to read our offer, on the 5th page, of a paper-bound edition of Chambers's Encyclopedia. The offer of 30 volumes, even though bound in paper, sent postpaid for $3, and a copy of the Weekly Blade for one year included, sounds incredible, but it is actually true. The cover is a stiff manilla paper; the paper on which the work is printed is of fair quality; the type, though necessarily small, is clear; and the volumes are in every respect what they are described to be, as to contents. The first volume, which lies before the write: at this moment, has 416 pages, begins with a discussion of the letter A, and ends with the word "Angouleme, Due d'." So far as the Encyclopedia is concerned, this edition is as full and complete, in every respect, as the $30 edition.

Every one should at once avail himself of the opportunity to obtain this work—a reference library in itself. We thought our paper-covered edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, which we sold a year or so ago, was a marvel of cheapness; but this edition of Chambers is a far more advantageous offer to our readers. Don't hesitate to send your orders; the work is exactly as we describe it, and you will be satisfied with it. Read the advertisement on 5th page.

A "STRIKING" WATCH.

Our watch offer No. 11, the newest one, is of a repeating Waltham watch. Turn to the 5th page and read what is said of it. As the number furnished will be limited, and as they cannot be delivered until July, we wish all who think of buying one to send in and register their names at once. Don't send the money now—merely your name. On July 1, if you still want the watch, send the money, and the orders will be filled in rotation as the money is received. Register AT ONCE if you think of buying one. It does not involve the necessity of taking the watch, if you should change your mind by July 1.

WHAT THEY THINK OF THE NEW BLADE SEWING MACHINE.

Here are a few of the letters received the past week from people who have bought the New Blade Sewing Machine. Read them, and see for yourself what they say:

Tecgarden, Ind., April 25.—Publishers Blade:—Your machine came all right, and now, as my wife has given it a fair trial, we can say that your machine is a gem, and gives complete success. The readers of The Blade can well believe all you say about your machine.

JOHN FULKERSON.

Mt. Etna, Ind., April 8.—Publishers Blade:—We have received the sewing machine in good order, and must say it is much better than we expected. My wife says it is the easiest-running, and does the best work of any machine she ever used. We have tested it thoroughly, and it has never dropped a stitch, or anything unsatisfactory. Yours truly,

J. B. KETNER.

Springvale, Maine, May 3.—Publishers Blade:—The machine I purchased of you last fall is just perfect. I have used over a dozen different ones, and four or five different makes, but "The Blade" beats them all. I am satisfied now. Most respectfully, MRS. J. C. BAKER.

VICTORIA THE GOOD.

Queen Victoria has, for the last time, appeared in public at a great state ceremonial. The occasion was the formal opening of the British Imperial Institute, in London, one of the most magnificent institutions ever set on foot in England. It is an exhibition building, wherein every country which is a part of the British Empire shall have space to display its industries, its arts, its products, and which shall be a place for informal gatherings of representative men from all portions of Great Britain's world-wide empire, to discuss matters pertaining to its welfare and prosperity, and for the development of the imperial idea.

Victoria, Queen and Empress, will be 74 years old on May 24 of this year. Though she is in fair health for a person of her years, in the course of nature it can not be long before she will pass away. Hence her last appearance at a state function is an historic event; and the display at this ceremonial is said to have been more imposing than any similar one at which the Queen has assisted since that of her own coronation. Of course, she was received by the people with tremendous demonstrations. "Victoria the Good" has a secure abiding place in the esteem, the love and the loyalty of the English people.

RUSKIN, POET LAUREATE.

The announcement by cable that the position of poet-laureate, to succeed Tennyson, has been offered to John Ruskin, the famed art critic, was undoubtedly at first a great surprise to American literary people. But the sober second thought shows that it is better to select Mr. Ruskin than any other whose name has yet been mentioned—Swinburne, Morris, Watson, Arnold, or any other. Though Ruskin's fame rests on his abilities as an art critic, it is not to be forgotten that he has written considerable verse, and that a volume of poems is among his published works; and furthermore that his prose is so beautiful, so musical, and with such a wealth of imagery, that it may well take rank with poetry—for though it has not metrical form, it has the soul of poetry—imagination—within it.

The campaign in Ohio this year is already attracting considerable attention outside the state, and the opinion generally prevails that the Democratic nominee, whoever he may be, will be licked out of his boots. The St. Louis Globe Democrat says:

We hope the Democrats will put up their strongest man for governor of Ohio. We want to see if under the best possible conditions for them they can keep the Republican majority down to 25,000 this year.

And now the Democrats want to revise the tariff, not reduce it. By December the Democracy will have concluded that the present schedule is not "unconstitutional" nor a "fraud."

Hon. Robert T. Lincoln has returned from London, and the ex-minister will settle down to the practice of law in Chicago.

DR. RAINSFORD'S PLAN AGAIN.

Rev. Dr. Rainsford, of New York city, has a long article in the May number of the North American Review, in which he insists upon his plan for the establishment of saloons for the sale of alcoholic liquors under the management of Christian proprietors. Note that this is quite a different thing from saloons established by churches. The distinction is one that, as a matter of simple justice to Dr. Rainsford, must be kept in mind. When his project was first broached, it was described as a plan to have the church run the saloons; indeed, we are not sure but that The Blade made the statement in that form—which, however, was the interpretation put upon Dr. Rainsford's proposition by the New York daily newspapers.

In the present article, Dr. Rainsford states his position, in effect, to be that of recognizing it a fact that the sale and the use of liquor as a beverage must and will go on; and that therefore the best thing which can be done for the hundreds of thousands—yes, millions—of people in the United States who insist upon using it is to so control the supply that it shall be furnished by decent, moral and Christian men, instead of by a class of persons who are as a rule indifferent, if not antagonistic, to the Christian rule of life, and who, in the slums of the cities, are often distinctly of the criminal class. Dr. Rainsford's own words descriptive of the "saloon of the future," as he pictures it, are as follows:

The public house that the people need is no mere dram-shop, but a commodious meeting place, a club-house. It must provide amusement—music certainly. It needs no standing bar. Its food supply must be plentiful, cheap, varied, and well cooked. Milk, coffee and tea must be as much its staple trade as beer, wines and, in some cases perhaps, spirits. It should be a directly business concern, with no savor of crankdom or religion about it. It must nobly can aim and one only—the providing of reasonable and healthy amusement and opportunities for social intercourse for the masses of the people, obliged by the vicious circumstances surrounding their homes to secure some space and entertainment away from them. Any sign of philanthropy about it, or any running of it as a reforming agency, foredooms it to failure.

In support of this idea, Dr. Rainsford declares that "the liberty allowed with unquestioning accord to the rich and well-to-do can not be denied to the wage-earners." And in his argument he states no man of business sense ever dreams of establishing a first-class club unless liquor is to be sold within it. It would never pay, otherwise. That this is true, every one familiar with the great social clubs of our cities will acknowledge. And therefore Dr. Rainsford puts the self-evident proposition that what the well-to-do classes will not deny themselves can not be denied to the poorer classes, the wage-workers. As he truly says, there is no logic in any attempt to control the drinking habits of the masses or the absurd theory that drink is the rich man's privilege and the poor man's curse. Whatever is permitted to one must be permitted to all others.

Dr. Rainsford does not look upon this as the final solution of the drink problem. He thinks that public sentiment will eventually demand that the drink traffic shall be taken out of the hands of private persons, who pursue it for gain, and be monopolized by the state, which will pursue it upon the same general lines as the "Gothenburg plan," now followed in Norway, and similar to the method just adopted by South Carolina, which will go into effect on July 1 next.

The Doctor's scheme is proposed to fill the time that must naturally intervene until public sentiment is worked up to the pitch of demanding the Gothenburg plan. He says that for the churches, as organizations, to go into the saloon business would be "both absurd and impossible." But he points to the fact that benevolent people associated together to prove the advantages of kindergartens, until now these infant schools form a part of the common school system in many states, and will in all within a few years; and he thinks that similarly, groups of Christian citizens in the large cities would do a great work should they make the experiment of establishing public houses on the lines set forth in the above quoted extract, wherein liquors should be sold along with other food and drinks, and where incidental means of recreation and music should be provided. He concludes by expressing his belief that "such resorts would compete with the saloons, and would do much to cheer the sadly monotonous lives of a large part of our city population."

The Doctor could, by the general establishment of such resorts, attract the better class of the working population. The lower stratum would never pass inside the doors. It would separate the more intelligent and moral class from the others, and the latter would go deeper into degradation because freed from the unconscious moral control and restraining influence exerted by the former. And the Doctor does not go far enough for the final solution of the liquor question. The real final solution can only be the extinction of the traffic; and prohibition is the only method whereby we can stop the manufacture and sale of rum, and

Pulverize the Rum Power.

MAY-TIME.

"Thank God for pleasant weather!
Chant it, merry rills!"

The storms and cold of winter are gone, the winds and rains of early springtime are past, the time of the singing of birds is come, and the bright May-time is with us again. And of a truth are we all glad to welcome it once more. There has been a trifle too much of bad weather so far this spring, of raw winds, of dull, leaden, lowering skies, of storm and cold. What a contrast are these May mornings to all that! The sky is one vast conclave of liquid blue, deep and pure as only a spring sky can be, and quivering with the white sunlight; the tender green of the landscape is sweet and restful to the tired eye, and the gentle breeze is balmy with the odors blown from the orchards, whose burden of blossoms remind one of snow-wreaths rose-tinted. Nature has begun again her yearly miracle of resurrection and growth—an object-lesson to us that the winter of death is to be followed by the springtime of the resurrection!

Things are going to smash in Australia in a financial way, and the troubles there have a secondary effect upon our own financial situation. The announcement of another big Australian bank failure—something like $30,000,000 involved this time—provides further evidence of the improbability that we can count upon much of an investment demand for our securities by English buyers. They have all they can take care of in looking after their own home affairs. Nearly every investor and speculator in Great Britain having a guinea to spare has been plunging in the skyrockety securities representing interests in the English colonies. The Australian experience now confronting them is a sequel to the deplorable lessons they were taught in South Africa and in the

A FINANCIAL TALK.

The individual thirsting for primary information on financial topics is to the fore again. Presuming that the queries are propounded in good faith, we shall endeavor to discuss the points raised in the following:

Editor Blade:—The United States national debt being $1,644,000,000, how can the government pay the same with $100,000,000, without selling bonds to buy gold to pay both debt and interest? And if bonds are sold to buy gold, will it not increase the debt, instead of diminishing it? How can the debt be paid at all, if the national currency is based on gold in the Treasury? The past and present administrations assert that the credit of the government makes the bond good. Assuming this to be correct, would not the credit of the government make the issue of any promise to pay limited to $50 per capita, good? Why would not the issue of $3,250,000 of money, either gold, silver or paper, backed by a credit of sixty-one billions of wealth, not be worth its face value? What makes a letter of credit good to Americans while traveling in foreign countries?

The very first statement in the above—concerning the total debt of the United States—is so erroneous as to demand rectification. The debt of the United States consists of three divisions:

First—The interest-bearing debt (or bonds).

Second—The debt bearing no interest (legal tenders or "greenbacks," fractional currency, etc.)

Third—Certificates and notes issued on deposit of coin, gold bullion, or for silver purchased. This third division represents no real debt. The paper is issued for convenience, the coin or bullion remaining in the Treasury. The latter can be used for no other purpose but redeeming that paper.

According to the Treasury statement of May 1, the interest-bearing debt of the United States on that date was:

Funded loan of 1891 @ 2 per cent	$ 25,364,500
Funded loan of 1907 @ 4 per cent	559,597,600
Refunding certificates @ 4 per cent	72,710
Total	$585,034,810
Debt on which interest has ceased	$ 2,228,490
Total	$587,262,300

The debt bearing no interest is divided as follows:

Legal tender notes	$346,681,016
Old demand notes	55,647
National bank notes, redemption account	21,506,675
Fractional currency	6,901,125
Total	$375,144,463

The third class of debt is divided as follows:

Gold certificates	$114,160,339
Silver certificates	326,806,504
Certificates of deposit	15,980,000
Treasury notes of 1890	139,039,778
Total	$596,016,621

Add these three sums together and we find the total debt of the United States to be $1,558,424,385 on May 1. Against this, the following assets were in the Treasury:

Gold coin	$121,753,585
Gold bars	80,529,774
Silver coin	371,473,495
Silver bars	110,315,196
Legal tenders, certificates and notes	56,376,961
Miscellaneous	16,095,105
Total	$756,544,116

The total liabilities of the Treasury consist of the notes and certificates of the third class of debt given above, amounting to $596,051,621, and of miscellaneous items amounting to $39,044,591, giving a total of $635,061,212. Subtract this from the total assets given in the last table above, and there is a balance of $121,482,904. That is to say, if every liability payable on demand were presented, they could all be paid promptly, and still the Treasury have on hand over 121 millions. This balance, on that date, was made up of $97,011,330 of gold reserve, and a surplus of $24,471,574 in coin and currency.

As stated above, the actual debt of the United States, omitting the certificates, etc., representing coin or bullion in the Treasury, is the bonded debt and the debt without interest. The bonds are not due yet, and can not be presented for payment till that time. There has been no proposition made, as our correspondent seems to think, to sell bonds to get gold to pay bonds. Of the debt bearing no interest, the greenbacks are the only portion of it which is liable to be presented for redemption in any considerable volume. Hence, they, and the Treasury notes of 1890, issued to pay for the silver bullion bought under the Sherman law, are the only factors of paper currency which need to have gold in the Treasury in sufficient volume to meet any sudden call for their redemption.

When the volume of the greenbacks was fixed by law at a little over 346 millions, it was decided that a reserve of one hundred millions gold was sufficient to meet any possible sudden demand on the Treasury for their redemption, as it is manifestly impossible that they could all be presented at once; and also to give the people confidence in the ability of the government to redeem them. That these expectations were correct, has been proved by the result. But the passage of the silver purchase law of 1890 has introduced a disturbing element. As will be seen by the tabular statement above, there had been issued up to May 1 over 139 millions of these, and each week adds the sum necessary to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver to their volume. These Treasury notes of 1890 are redeemable in "coin." The dollar to-day, and ever since the resumption of specie payments, has meant, in business, the gold dollar. Every man who has one of those Treasury notes gave a gold dollar in value for it. It is the policy of the government, and the only honest and safe policy, to keep these notes at that value; and this can only be done by having the people understand that the government not only has the will to redeem them at gold value, but the means at hand to do so.

This can only be done by redeeming them in gold on demand, and by having enough gold in reserve to let every one concerned see that the government is able to do so. But with the volume of the currency steadily being increased by the issue of these notes, the proportion the gold reserve to the notes—greenbacks and Treasury notes of 1890—is steadily growing smaller. Hence the agitation of the demand that the government shall issue bonds for gold to keep enough of the latter in reserve in the Treasury to enable it to redeem any sudden large demands, or even to stand a "run" for their redemption.

Now for the other queries of our correspondent. The law of the United States provides for a sinking fund, for the final redemption of the bonds. This is a sum set apart for the revenue each year, to accumulate enough to pay the bonds when due. "The credit of the government" not only makes the bonds good, but the greenbacks and Treasury notes as well; but what is "the credit of the government?" Not the wealth of the people as a total, but the surplus of revenue over expenditure. As to the issue of "$50 per capita" of promises to pay, first, there is no need of any such increase of circulation. The amount of money in the country is ample for its needs, all the demagogues to the contrary notwithstanding. The "61 billions of wealth" is not in the hands of the government, but of the individual people, which is an entirely different thing. A letter of credit is like a personal note; it is an order to pay money, and depends entirely upon the known ability of the issuer to pay the money for it.

It must never be forgotten that any paper money is not really money in the strict sense of the term. It is a promise to pay money; and the only true money is coin. Now, the whole trouble with United States coin is, that we have, by the silly legislation of the past, two different dollars, which are deemed equal in value—one of gold, the other of silver. But the one contains only 64 per cent as much absolute value as the other. Melt a $10 gold piece into a bar, and it will sell for $10; melt ten silver dollars into a bar, and it will only sell for about $6.40. This is the weak spot in our system, and needs to be remedied. Put enough silver in the inferior coin to make it worth a dollar as bullion, and no honest man will object to the free and unlimited coinage of all the silver our mints can possibly turn out.

FARM MORTGAGES.

A recent interview with Mr. Edward Atkinson calls attention anew to the matter of mortgages on farming lands throughout the West, and the facts he presents largely contradict the wholesale assertions which have been made to the effect that the entire agricultural population of that section is plunged into a sea of hopeless debt. Mr. Atkinson declares that more than one-half of the Western farms are free of any mortgage of any kind. The amount of the mortgages, taken as a whole, is less than one-half the value of the mortgaged land. Half the money loaned on mortgages has been lent by citizens of the same state in which the mortgaged farms are. The indebtedness on mortgages of Western farmers to Eastern capitalists, or others who do not dwell in the same states, is less than 12 1-2 per cent of the true value of the farm lands in the states named. The Western farmer is to a greater extent a creditor than he is a debtor, and one of the causes of the recent embarrassment of mortgage security companies is that the farmers who owned good lands have lately been able to borrow money at so much lower rates than those they formerly paid as to have tempted mortgage companies to loan money on speculative investments having no connection with farms of any kind.

Mr. Atkinson's conclusions are gratifying, and accord with the significant fact that th demagogic howl about the woes of our agriculturists has largely died away. The diversification of industries, especially through the extension of manufactures, promoted and sustained by protection, helps the farmers by creating a consuming class at their very doors. There can be no profitable market for any product unless customers with money in their pockets are at hand; and protection, by gathering communities of wage-earners together, is a vast and direct benefit to farmers. Agriculture has been overdone in the United States. We have been producing more grain and cotton than we need, and the surplus has had to compete with the surplus of all other grain and cotton-growing countries for a market. The surplus has been more than the world needed, and prices, therefore, have been too low to allow a proper degree of profit. And that is the fundamental trouble with the agricultural classes.

NEW YORK CITY SALOONS.

Tammany is really trying to pose as a friend to the restriction of the liquor traffic. The Board of Excise in New York city has just made its report for the fiscal year ended April 30. This document shows that there are now 7,783 licensed drinking places in the city, and 1,148 places licensed to sell liquor and beer not to be drunk on the premises. This is a marked decrease in the last six years, notwithstanding the increase in population. The amount received for license fees during the last year was $1,569,525, an increase of $63,995 over last year's revenue.

Of the cities of the United States there are twenty which have more licenses per capita than New York, and only six have less. Buffalo leads in the former list, having 13.75 licenses to every 1,000 inhabitants. Jamestown occupies the place of honor, with only 3.32 to every 1,000. New York now has 4.32 licenses per 1,000 inhabitants, or one licensed drinking place to every 232 inhabitants. The New York Board of Excise will not permit the number of saloons to increase, and will not issue a license for a new place except upon the closing of an existing place and the surrender of its license. Considering the fact that Tammany's power is based on the saloons and places of evil resort in the metropolis, the fine of action of its Board of Excise shows that even "the tiger" does not dare go too far in opposition to the sentiment of the moral and religious elements of the metropolis.

THE BOURBON PROGRAMME.

The Democrats at Washington are making desperate efforts to get together on a party policy, and avoid the danger of a split in the party on the money question. The Washington Star says it is probable an agreement will be reached on this point; and that, furthermore, the programme for legislation at the coming session has been laid down, four things are expected to be disposed of, and Cleveland will dwell upon them all in his first message. They are the repeal of the federal election laws, the levy of an income tax, the repeal of the Sherman law and of the tax on State bank currency and a complete revision of the tariff. The Star assures its readers that a compromise proposition to dispose of the silver question by accompanying the repeal of the Sherman law with the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank currency will receive the sanction of the administration, and that the men in Congress who are fighting against any contraction of the currency will be satisfied to let go of silver if they can get the state currency. It is designed also to levy an income tax, and it is believed that Cleveland will favor it. This is a pretty comprehensive programme, and we doubt if they can push it through.

Cleveland's ultimatum on the subject of personal interviews with office-seekers has caused more profanity in Washington than there has been for some time. He declares that hereafter he will grant no personal interviews with applicants for office unless he, of his own motion, so elects, and calls upon the Senators and Representatives to lend their strict adherence to the new rule. Mr. Cleveland is getting very exclusive. From his inauguration he reserved two days on which he would receive no office-hunters; and on the other four days of the week he gave them only from 10 to 12 o'clock—two hours per day, or eight hours per week. His Highness ought to be able to stand that much boring from the men who elected him.

Under Harrison, the average reduction of the public debt was $5,000,000 a month. The second month of Cleveland's administration shows an increase of $3,737,365 in the debt. Make a note of the fact.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The Geary law is the latest phase of the effort by law to exclude an alien, inferior and unassimilable race from the United States. The policy of exclusion was begun ten years ago. It may be well to glance at the causes which led to the adoption of so rigorous a policy with regard to the Chinese. There are many good people who, while ready to admit that the Celestials are not desirable additions to our already mixed population, yet oppose the Geary law on the ground that Arabs, Syrians, Huns, and some other of the Eastern races, as to whose admission there is no question, are quite as undesirable immigrants as are the Chinese; and they theorize in favor of "fair play." The conditions are entirely dissimilar, as we shall endeavor to show.

The Chinese who come among us are from the lowest and most degraded classes of that teeming hive of humanity. Every one who has arrived on our shores for years has been brought here by the "Six Companies," that mysterious organization of Chinese capitalists whose headquarters in the United States are in San Francisco. They are virtually slaves; they come here under contract with the Six Companies, and it will take years for them to work out their indebtedness to their masters for their passage-money and other expenses.

There is a federal law against the importation of labor under contract; hence it will be seen that the Six Companies have for years been violating that law, as well as the exclusion law of ten years ago. That secret organization is the head and front of the refusal of the Chinese to obey the provisions of the Geary law. Those who have complied with its stipulations are those who have been here the longest, who have worked out their debt to the Six Companies, and are no longer its slaves. Those who refused obedience are they who are still in its debt, and who are compelled to act as their tyrant masters dictate.

The Six Companies, a short time ago, issued the most impudent order to these bondmen ever made public in this country. They were ordered "at their peril," to flatly refuse to obey a law of Congress. The Denver News recently, in discussing this order, pointed out that an official of the Knights of Labor at Rochester, New York, is serving a prison term for advising the members of that order to disregard the law. The Six Companies have defied the United States in a far more flagrant manner with impunity. An order of an United States court here in Toledo stopped the engineers of a number of roads from boycotting Ann Arbor freight; why is not the federal power brought to bear upon that secret, irresponsible Chinese organization, known as the Six Companies? Ask Grover Cleveland and Attorney General Olney.

For ten years this powerful organization has been smuggling Chinese laborers into the United States in violation of the original exclusion act. It is simply for gain. They make money in enormous sums in the aggregate, by this violation of law. Their slave traffic is contrary to public policy, and it must cease. That is the verdict of every thoughtful man. After ten years' experience of a law notoriously imperfect, the Geary law was passed to remedy its defects. It was defied by the Six Companies before it went into effect—which event occurred on May 5; their slaves perforce refused to obey it; and Mr. Cleveland ordered that no arrests and trials should be held under it until its constitutionality was decided. This was a daring usurpation of power by him; it is his duty to enforce the laws, and he has no power to suspend them. But let that pass. We have no doubt the law will be held constitutional. Then we shall see whether Mr. Cleveland will do his sworn duty or not.

The settlement of this country was by people of the Aryan stock, and the great majority of them are of the races of that stock in Northern Europe—British, Dutch, Scandinavian, German, etc. These races have the same civilization, and assimilate readily. Their institutions, religion and ethnic codes sprang from one common stem. Their descendants are capable of fusing into a homogeneous race. This is not true of people of other races, such as Turks, Arabs, Syrians, Malays and Chinese. Self-preservation should be the first law of the nation as well as of the individual; and to say it has not the power to preserve itself from racial elements which can never be molded into American citizens without detriment to the nation, is to talk fustian.

It is silly to descant upon the virtues of the educated, high-class Chinese; those who come here as the slaves of the Six Companies do not possess them. Here and there one will find shining exceptions, but the mass are simply utterly repugnant to American ideas. They herd together in cities like vermin, in disregard of all sanitary regulations, they obey no law they do not choose, and shelter each other in its violation; they are frightfully immoral, and teach unnamable forms of Oriental vice to the ignorant and depraved whites of our cities, and worse, to innocent little girls; they are hostile to every institution of Western civilization, and a curse to every city in which they find lodgment in large numbers. The Chinese must go!

Delegate Joseph L. Rawlins, of Utah, has resigned because he could not obtain that measure of recognition from Cleveland in the distribution of offices in Utah to which, in his opinion, he is entitled as the representative from that territory. Mr. Rawlins has never had service in Congress. He is an able lawyer, with a large and lucrative practice, and found that to serve the people of Utah as a delegate he would be required not only to sacrifice his private business, but become a mere messenger for selfish politicians and the slave of partisan factions. Not one of the men he has recommended so far has been appointed, and Mr. Rawlins resigned in disgust. Those in position to know say his successor will be a Republican.

The Columbian bell is to be cast at Troy, on June 8. This date was selected because it was on June 8, 1776, that a committee of the Continental Congress, consisting of Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston, was appointed to draw up a declaration of independence embodying the sense of Richard Henry Lee's resolutions introduced the day before. That committee drew up the Declaration of Independence, which was adopted on July 4; and on July 4 of this year the Columbian bell will first peal out its silver notes.

The German people have had the courage, through their representatives, to refuse to increase the burden of militarism. The next step is to have the courage to abolish the burden entirely by disbanding the entire army. And the time will come when it will be accomplished.

Mr. Brice still remains outside the breastworks.

A PENSION STEP BACKWARD.

The new Commissioner of Pensions, Judge Lochren, has made his first move in the direction of putting difficulties in the way of worthy applicants for pensions, whose claims have not yet been allowed. He has issued an order revoking Commissioner Raum's "completed files" order, under which the business of the office was much expedited, and a much larger number of claims were allowed in a given time than ever before in the history of the Pension office.

Commissioner Lochren orders a return to the old system, which interposes a vast deal of red tape, and makes it certain that any given case will take far longer to get through the routine of the Pension office than has been the case for the past three years. Those daily newspapers of the country which receive the daily list of pensions allowed to claimants in their own states already see how a hostile administration can, without any repeal of laws, hinder their execution. The daily list for Ohio, since the new administration took hold, has been only one-fourth to one-third as large as before. The same is true of all other states.

It is announced from Washington that the intention is to check the growth of the pension list, even without any adverse legislation by Congress. The policy of delay is doing this finely, as will be seen by the following statement of facts: When the pension appropriation bill was passed at the last session of Congress, it was expected that the amount appropriated will be about $15,000,000 short of the expenditures for this fiscal year. It was anticipated that a deficiency of that amount would have to be provided for at the coming session. The average number of original pension cases passed on each month is, however, cut down to so small a part of the former administration of the office, that instead of a deficiency there will be a surplus of about $6,000,000. As Private Dalzell says, the old soldiers have had their day. Democracy considers them as paupers, not as the honored wards of the republic.

TWO STRONG PLANKS.

In the platform adopted by the National Republican League, there are two planks which must meet with the hearty approval and endorsement, not only of every Republican, but of every American citizen of patriotic impulses, and who favors honesty in politics. They are as follows:

The foreign policy of Benjamin Harrison and James G. Blaine deserves and receives the commendation of all Americans who believe in preserving the rights and dignity of the United States and in extending the scope of its influence. In accordance with that policy we reaffirm our determination to encourage the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine; not only as it applies to the North and South American, but also to those islands in the Atlantic and Pacific, which are or may become necessary to the protection of our coast line and our trade. When the American flag covers American interests and American honor, it must never be lowered.

Whereas, The Democratic party for the first time in thirty-two years has succeeded to power, in both executive and legislative departments of the government, we now direct attention to the fact that it should either give the people a fair trial of the policies advocated in its national platform or admit that it gained supremacy by gross misrepresentation and hypocrisy.

The people are rapidly finding out that the cry of "jingoism" against Blaine, and the partisan attacks upon Harrison because of his manly and patriotic action in the case of Italy's bastling up because of the lynching of the New Orleans Mafia, and his firm and eminently proper curbing of the pepper-pot braggadocio of the hot-headed Chileans, were false and misleading, and that those two Republican leaders did what, at the time, was best and wisest to preserve the honor and maintain the dignity of the United States. And the declaration of adherence to the Monroe doctrine is one that should receive responsive endorsement in the heart of every American patriot.

It will be noted that the plank not only applies that doctrine to the continental ports of North and South America, but to all insular points in the oceans east and west of us, "which are or may become necessary to the protection of our coast line and our trade." In the discussion of this point—if it needs any discussion—it must be remembered that conditions have changed much since the Monroe doctrine was originally promulgated. Swift steamers, and telegraphic communication by cable, have made countries next-door neighbors, though many a league of blue water rolls between. Hawaii is nearer San Francisco to-day than Cuba was to New York, or even to Charleston, a half-century ago. Brazil and Chile are as near to us in this year of grace as were Great Britain and France when Monroe enunciated the patriotic dictum which bears his name. Distance is not now measured by miles, but by the time taken to cover it.

The second plank quoted above calls the attention of the nation to a self-evident fact—that the Democratic party shall either give us a fair trial of the policies embodied in the platform on which it won its national victory last fall, or that it must stand self-convicted of gaining supremacy by hypocrisy and fraud. The point is one it will be well for every one to watch. The Democracy shows strong symptoms of being unable to do anything except timber. Its history in the past has been remarkable for the apparent inability of that party to develop a sound and statesmanlike policy on any great public question. Its forte has been destructive rather than constructive. It has full power now, and must stand or fall by its ability to carry out the promises it made to the people. Will it be able to carry this out? Next winter's session of Congress will tell us.

The director of the mint has prepared a table showing the amount of gold and silver held by the European banks, and the United States Treasury and the national banks. The gold aggregates $1,533,258,595, of which the United States Treasury and national banks hold $337,320,000, the Bank of England $125,466,680, the Bank of France $264,120,000, the Bank of Germany $168,041,250, the Bank of Spain $37,980,000, and the Bank of Russia $330,120,000. The United States Treasury and national banks hold of silver $467,770,000, out of the grand silver total of $950,272,085, the Bank of England none, the Scotch and Irish banks $5,500,000, the Bank of France $251,460,000, the Bank of Germany $56,013,750, the Bank of Austria $82,655,000, the Bank of Russia $4,320,000, the Bank of Spain $25,620,000, and the Bank of Holland $30,065,000.

The Chicago Post frankly admits that the question of opening the fair on Sundays has resolved itself into a matter of business purely. The stockholders of the exposition cannot afford to lose the money, and they demand the gates shall be open on that day so that, if possible, the great exposition may pay expenses.

Chaus Spreckles is not in favor of Hawaiian annexation. Commissioner Blount has one less reason now for pulling down the flag.

THE LAST CALL—"NASBY IN EXILE."

On the 7th page of this paper will be found, FOR THE LAST TIME, the advertisement of "Nasby in Exile." It will never appear in the pages of the Weekly Blade again.

We are now selling the fifth edition, each of 5,000 copies, of "Nasby in Exile." Fully one-half the edition is disposed of. The number of copies that remain is not much greater than is needed to supply the subscribers whose terms expire during May. There may be a few more. But if, as is too often the case, there is a number who really desire the book, but are putting off ordering it until later, they will be wise to get in their orders AT ONCE.

When the copies remaining of the present edition are disposed of, the book will be out of print, so far as we are concerned. We shall NEVER print another cheap edition of it. Therefore, if any of our subscribers, whose terms expire in June, July or August, desire a copy of it, they should send in their subscriptions without delay. Their subscriptions will be extended, of course, one year from the date of its expiration. Remember, we give a copy of "Nasby in Exile" to any one who sends us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asks for the book with his order. These are the ONLY terms upon which it can be had.

THE NATION'S WEALTH.

The United States is steadily accumulating wealth. The demagogue tells his hearers that this is accumulating in the hands of "millionaires," or of "Wall street," and that the common people are not sharing in it at all; that, in fact, "the rich are getting richer, and the poor poorer." Yet if a man will leave mouthing demagogues alone, and investigate the matter himself, he will find that the provident and industrious among the masses are making money and saving it, and that, in fact, the larger proportion of the increase of wealth is held by the so-called working classes. The reports of the savings banks of the country form a very accurate gauge of the financial condition of our workingmen.

A recent Treasury report discusses the savings banks of the United States, and gives some facts which throw light on the above-mentioned matters. The first thing it reveals is that for the last ten years the savings-bank business has had a constant and most flourishing growth. Within the years from the fiscal year 1880-8- to the fiscal year 1891-92, the number of savings banks in the United States increased from 629 to 1,509; their resources from $967,790,602 to $1,964,044,861. Their number was not quite doubled, while their resources more than doubled. That the deposits were not those of persons from the wealthy class is shown by the number of depositors. In the fiscal year 1887 the total number of depositors was 3,418,013. By the year 1892 this total had increased to 4,781,605. That means that there is one savings-bank depositor to about every thirteen men, women and children in the whole United States. The average amount to the credit of each depositor was $358.20. And it is to be noted that this report does not embrace the business depositors, who carry balances in the commercial banks. If these depositors be added to the number of savings-bank depositors, the total will be very much larger.

A study of the facts and figures of this report shows the untruth of the demagogic assertion that the poor are not obtaining any share of the increment of the nation's wealth. They show that not only is our wealth increasing, but that the wage-earners are getting a goodly share thereof. And it is to be remembered that the opportunities for achieving wealth are open to all. The same conditions which allow a workingman to live comfortably, and yet lay by a gradually accumulating fund in a savings bank are precisely the same which allow a merchant or a railroad magnate to accumulate a million.

THOSE PENSION FRAUDS.

The Democratic trumpet has been sounding long and loud over the "unearthing of gigantic pension frauds" at Norfolk, Va., perpetrated by a pension agent named W. R. Dreswy. It was asserted that there had been, through his instrumentality, no less than 166 fraudulent pensions granted; and the shout went up that this is but the beginning of the uncovering of wholesale frauds at which the nation will stand aghast.

We have not the slightest sympathy with fraudulent pensioners. They are scoundrels, each and all of them, deserving the severest punishment. But the sounding of the Democratic trumpet has been premature in the Dreswy case. An investigation of the records of the Interior department reveals the important fact that Secretary Noble, a year ago, ordered that three pensions procured by this attorney should be canceled, that he, Dreswy, should be disbarred from practice before the Pension bureau, and that his orders were carried out. Now comes the Democratic fraud-hunter, finds this record in the archives, and immediately jumps to the conclusion that the 166 other pensions secured through Dreswy are also fraudulent, because they were mostly to colored ex-soldiers.

So far there is not one item of proof that any are fraudulent except the three that Secretary Noble canceled. And the interesting fact was further developed that Dreswy was prosecuted for perpetrating the fraud, but, being a Democrat, he escaped his just punishment through the laxity and connivance of the Democratic authorities at Norfolk. That is to say, the Republican administration did its duty, without any parade or show; the Bourbons come up, think they have found a huge fraud, and make a holy spectacle of themselves, as usual.

The following little incident from Washington is of interest to the friends of civil service reform: Secretary Carlisle was asked by a removed official why he had been dismissed. The reply, characteristically short and to the point, was: "I removed you, sir, solely for political reasons. I wanted your place for a Democrat." This is all right, if it be frankly stated as the policy of the administration. But it does not go well with the hypocritical pretense of the mugwumps that Cleveland is the high priest of civil service reform.

It costs two dollars a day for permission to carry a kodak inside the World's Fair grounds at Chicago. The White City is so beautiful that the officials think the privilege dirt cheap at that.

Kaiser Wilhelm is destined soon to experience the sensations resulting from bunting his head, with his utmost force, into a stone wall.

OF LABOR UNIONS.

Grand Rapids enjoys $1 gas.

Pittsburg molders lost a strike.

A flint bottle trust is talked of.

Orange, N. J., hatmakers struck.

Pittsburg has 500 union salesmen.

Omaha has an elevator boys' union.

Nashville hotel hands will organize.

The harrow trust is to be prosecuted.

Switzerland has 130,000 union men.

Toronto gets gas for $1.05 a thousand.

Omaha bartenders have just organized.

Krupp's annual income is $1,000,000.

Evansville, Ind., will celebrate May day.

Boston stablemen will hold a mass meeting.

A Philadelphia bellboy is a grandfather.

France boasts of 4,000,000 trades unionists.

The founder of the Quakers was a shoemaker.

Gas costs the Boston trust 63 cents per 1,000.

Detroit plasterers want $3.50 for eight hours.

Minneapolis makes 165,000 barrels of flour weekly.

Chicago coppersmiths struck for nine hours and $3.

Boston freight handlers are pushing organization.

Joliet, Ill., corset makers struck against a cut and fines.

Boston pattern makers are speeding their organization.

Toronto girls will establish a co-operative tive glove factory.

Publishers' Desk.

WANT A WATCH?

Then Here is Your Golden Opportunity.

Do you want a watch? If you do, you want a good one. In these days of excellent watches you cannot afford to carry a poor one. The Elgin and Waltham watches represent the perfection of mechanical skill and artistic beauty. They are recognized the world over as the finest timepieces that have yet been devised. These are the watches that we offer to you. And we offer them at prices that will please you if you know what you want to pay for such a watch, and will please you still more if you will compare them with the exorbitant prices that are asked for watches of not half the intrinsic value. A Waltham or an Elgin watch is the same the world over.

When a purchaser receives a watch he may submit it to an expert, and if at the end of three days he is satisfied that the watch is not up to the guarantee he should at once return it to this office, when his money will be refunded in full. No watches can be sent C. O. D., and no samples can be sent. Every watch is guaranteed to be the latest product of the Waltham or Elgin factories, whichever the purchaser may select. These offers may not continue long, and on this account subscribers should order promptly.

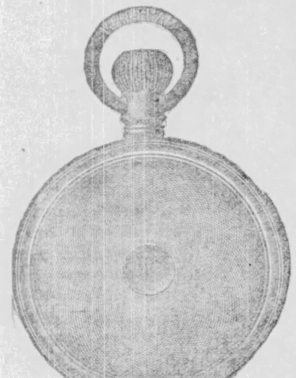
Below will be found descriptions and prices of a few Waltham and Elgin watches from the many styles made at these factories, which represent the greatest value for the money.

NO. 11—WALTHAM REPEATERS.

Men's Size Watches Which Strike the Hours and Minutes.

When the great American Waltham Watch Company began the manufacture of striking watches or "repeaters" the expense attending upon their production was so great that only the rich could afford to purchase them. The advantages which a striking clock possesses over a non-striking one are multiplied in the case of the watch. In the darkness of the night, in the midst of a crowd, in the moment of danger, in the thousand and one cases when the impossibility of telling the time only makes the need of it more urgent, the repeater comes to the front and stays there.

The Waltham repeater is a full-jeweled watch with nickel works. The watch is adjusted to heat and cold, possesses an



improved patent safety pinion, a patent micrometer regulator (so simple that any one can use it), and a striking apparatus consisting of two silver-toned bells which strike the exact time within five minutes whenever a spring outside the watch is touched.

The case of the watch is worthy of the works. It is a 14-carat gold-filled hunting-case, with the ring, joint plugs, striking spring, and all parts subjected to constant wear, of solid gold.

The list price of these repeaters has been bought down to $100, a very reasonable sum for the article offered, but the amount is still large for many who really need them, and so The Blade has come forward. Availing itself of its unparalleled facilities for dispo ing of standard articles, it has managed to make terms to have the repeater delivered, carefully packed, insured and guaranteed for one year, in first-class condition to any part of the United States for $80, a saving of $20 to the subscriber.

As these repeaters will not be ready for delivery before July 1, would-be purchasers should send in their names at once for registration, as the contract is limited to a few hundred, and watches will be delivered in the exact order in which the names are received. Registration implies no obligation to purchase unless persons wish to do so when the delivery begins.

Few offers have ever equalled this one of a durable repeating watch in a 14-carat hunting case, list price, $100; to Blade subscribers, only $80. Think it over and register early.

Offer No. 1—The Toledo Blade Special.

GOLD WATCH, MEN'S SIZE, $16.75.

The watch and case-makers of the United States have for many years been trying to produce a watch that would be exactly like a $100 solid gold watch in everything except the expense. At last this has been accomplished, and the result is the most beautiful watch ever made. This watch is for people who wish to carry a "thin model" watch. We mean that it does not take up much room in the pocket; the case being of the regular strength and thickness. The case is made of two plates of solid gold, 14 kt. fine, so thick that they will last twenty years. Between these plates is a thin sheet of stiff composition metal, the purpose of which is to protect the works from damage when the watch is pressed or struck. This feature saves many a bill for repairs—a great point for people at a distance from watch-makers. The ring, joints, thumb-piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear, are solid gold, which, of course, will wear for generations. The works contain a regulator so plain that a child can work it, seven valuable jewels, compensating expansion balance, safety pinion, stem-winding and setting apparatus, and many other improvements, the enumeration of which would be superfluous. The works much resemble the celebrated Waltham "Riverside," a movement known the world over. This watch is offered to Blade subscribers only, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes for his friends. Price of either Open Face or Hunting Case, delivered, $16.75.

Offer No. 2—Men's Size.

GOLD WATCH, $14.85.

No. 2 is a men's size Waltham or Elgin gold-filled hunting-case watch, stem wind and set; the works contain seven jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, and all improvements. It is an accurate timepiece, which looks just like a $100 solid gold watch, and is guaranteed to wear 15 years. Watch clubs and installment men have been selling this watch for $38. Our price by registered mail, delivery prepaid and guaranteed, is only $14.85.

Offer No. 3—Men's Size.

OPEN-FACE GOLD WATCH—$12.

Number 3 is a magnificent gold-filled open face watch, with Waltham or Elgin works. In the works are seven jewels and all improvements, including expansion balance, plain regulator, etc. Purchasers can easily get $25 for this watch in cash or exchange. The manufacturers guarantee the case to wear 15 years just like solid gold. Price, by registered mail, $12.

All watches offered are stem-winders and setters.

Offer No. 4—Men's Size.

WALTHAM OR ELGIN—$5.50.

No. 4 is a men's size Waltham or Elgin watch, containing seven jewels, compensation balance and safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus, and all the latest improvements. The case is solid nickel silver, open face, and the crystal is made of plate glass, so heavy as to withstand any strain. The usual price of this watch is $8.50 to $12.50. We send it to subscribers by registered mail for $5.50.

Offer No. 5—Lady's Size.

SOLID GOLD WATCH—$22.50.

No. 5 is a genuine Waltham or Elgin watch, in a handsomely engraved solid gold case, warranted 14 k. gold, U. S. assay. The works are jeweled according to the latest principles, by which the best results are achieved. This watch represents the triumph of modern expert workmanship. Each watch has a stem-winder and setter, and contains compensation balance, patent safety pinion and tempered hair spring. We will send this elegant time-piece to any subscriber, delivery guaranteed and prepaid, for $22.50.

Offer No. 6—Lady's Size.

GOLD WATCH—$13.25.

No. 6 is a seven-jeweled lady's watch, in an engraved hunting case, the gold on which is guaranteed by the manufacturers to be standard, and good for at least 15 years' wear. Any lady in the land who is fortunate enough to get this watch will be proud to carry it. It is a magnificent timekeeper, and usually sells at from $18 to $25. Subscribers should sell it for $20. Sent by registered mail to any subscriber for only $13.25.

Offer No. 7—Lady's Size.

SOLID SILVER WATCH—$9.50.

No. 7 is a lady's size solid coin silver Waltham or Elgin watch. The works contain seven jewels, stem wind and set, and all improvements. This watch is just as good and handsome as a solid gold watch. Sold to subscribers only, delivered free, for only $9.50.

Offer No. 8.—Blade Special.

Open Face or Hunting Case, Waltham or Elgin works. Be sure to name your choice when you order. A $200 solid gold watch cannot be bought for $22, but The Weekly Blade offers a watch under the above number that has all the appearance and most of the good qualities of a $200 watch. You have probably never seen a watch like this, and must therefore depend upon us for the description of the latest, handsomest and best watch made by the great American Waltham and Elgin national factories. Time and money have been expended in bringing this particular watch to perfection. The movement (or works) contains 15 jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, patent regulator, and all improvements. The case is the thinnest filled watch case ever made. Remember, we mean that the watch when closed in the pocket is thin. The lids of the case are the usual thickness, and form a perfect protection for the movement. The case is made of a plate of fine composition metal, over which two heavy sheets of 14k gold are drawn, making a case that is for all purposes as good as solid gold, and warranted for 20 years. Every part which is subjected to constant wear, such as the ring, thumb-piece, joint plugs, hinges, etc., is of solid gold. The works are especially recommended where the most accurate time is required. This is just the watch for doctors, lawyers, clergymen, county committeemen, and all others who wish a really first-class article. As a present it cannot be excelled. It is so thin and convenient in form that it will even make a good and satisfactory ladies' watch, and it is especially recommended for school teachers and other professional women on account of its accuracy, which is equalled by no watch made especially for ladies.

We will send this watch, open face or hunting case, as desired, by registered mail to any of our subscribers for $22.00.

No. 9.—"P. S. Bartlett" Waltham.

FULL JEWELED, MEN'S SIZE.

"P. S. Bartlett" Waltham works contain 15 jewels, four pairs in solid gold settings, Breguet hair spring hardened and tempered in form, patent regulator, compensation balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus, adjusted double-sunk dial. This is probably the most famous watch in the world. The Blade will send it to any subscriber, old or new. Delivery guaranteed and prepaid in the following cases:

Solid gold Brooklyn "Granger," hunting case	$28 00
Open-face, ditto	27 25
Gold-filled 15-yr. hunting case (engraved)	22 00
Gold-filled 15-yr. case, open face (engraved)	18 50
In solid coin silver case (3 oz.), open face or hunting	17 25
In solid nickel silver case, dust proof, open face	12 25

No. 10.—In Honor of Columbus—The Waltham World's Fair Extra.

GOLD WATCH, ELEGANT GOLD-ENAMELED DIAL, NO. 1492. PRICE, $20.

No. 1492 is a magnificent Waltham watch named and numbered in honor of Columbus. It has the very greatest improvements, including the world-renowned cut balance, patent safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus, jeweled balance, quick train, dust band, etc. The jewels are real precious stones. It has a beautiful genuine gold-enameled dial with Arabic figures. It is handsome and gives to the watch the appearance of a $300 timepiece. The case is made of solid 14-k. gold in two plates, stiffened between with a thin sheet of very stiff composition metal. The gold is warranted to last 20 years. The ring, joint plugs, thumb-piece, and all parts subject to constant wear are solid gold. The works are good for at least 50 years wear. We have an option upon a few, and for a short time we will sell them for $20 in hunting case, and $19 in open face.

This watch is certainly well-named, because it represents the greatest achievement of the Columbus World's Fair year, and with every "World's Fair Extra" ordered before October 1 we will send a souvenir of the "Columbus Exposition absolutely free.

In ordering BE SURE to state the number of the offer, say whether you want Elgin or Waltham, and give the price, that we may understand clearly what you want.

If you are not a subscriber to The Blade, add the dollar to prices above stated when you order, and we will enter you on our subscription list for one year. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

BLADE CHINA TEA SETS and BLADE WASHING MACHINES.

Our Blade tea sets and Blade washing machines were very popular premiums last year, and are often inquired for. The offers for both made last year hold good for this season also. Our old readers are familiar with the offers, or have copies of The Blade containing them. New ones who wish to know what the offers are will please drop us a postal card, and we will send a copy of both advertisements, exactly as they were published last year. Briefly they are as follows:

An 80-piece china tea set and the Weekly Blade one year for $7; or the tea set as a premium for every club of 11 subscribers, accompanied by $11.

The washing machine and the Weekly Blade one year for $5; or the washing machine as a premium for a club of 10 subscribers, accompanied by $10. Send for a copy of the offers.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES.

There is nothing which so adds to a home as nice pictures upon its walls. The Blade has sold tens of thousands of pictures—copies of the most celebrated paintings in the world. Only one person can own the original, but everybody can have a good copy at a very low price. Most of these pictures are done in high colors, in close imitation of the original painting. One or two of them are photographic etchings, and very artistic. Sizes of these pictures either 17x24 or 21x28. We now offer the following:

1. The Roman Chariot Race.
2. The Retreat From Moscow.
3. Christ Leaving the Praetorium.
4. Napoleon at Fredland.
5. Christ Before Pilate.
6. The Grand Canal of Venice.
7. The Horse Fair.
8. Columbus at the Court of Spain.
9. The Landing of Columbus.
10. Theory of Columbus Rejected in the Council of Salamanca.
11. Christ Walking on the Sea of Galilee.
12. The Russian Wedding Feast.
13. Home From the First Voyage.
14. The First Love Letter.

Any one of the above pictures will be sent by mail, postpaid, inclosed in a stout pasteboard tube, for 25 CENTS.

Or, we will send any five of them you may choose for ONE DOLLAR.

Address all orders: THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

A HANDY ATLAS.

Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co. have just published a new Handy Atlas, of 380 pages, each page 7 1-2 by 5 1-4 inches, containing colored county maps of the United States and Canada, accompanied by descriptive, statistical and historical matter pertaining to each state, territory and province, with indexed list of all counties, with area and population; also, colored skeleton maps of of the continents showing all counties of the world; colored statistical diagrams giving data as to area, population, products, commerce, finance, etc.; with a "ready reference list," alphabetically arranged, of all cities, towns and villages, with population by the late census.

This volume is printed on good paper, bound in flexible cloth, in good style—not a paper cover; it retails for $1 per copy; but we will send a copy, postpaid, with the Weekly Blade one year, for $1.50. Or, we will send a copy of the Handy Atlas, postpaid, for 75 cents. Address "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." The book is worth twice the money, and fills a long-felt want —that of a good, correct atlas and reference book at a low price.

VARIOUS FACTS.

It would require 12,000 cholera microbes to form a procession an inch long.

In Thuringia, Germany, there is a whole district which is dependent for its support on the manufacture of glass eyes.

Two-thirds of the total number of children under 10 years of age in the United Kingdom are insured in one form or another.

A dictionary of British musicians is now being compiled which the editors are finding hard matter to keep within 2,000 pages.

A woman centenarian lives alone in a mountain near Harriman, Tenn. She refuses to accept any assistance from her children.

The remains of a race of Hilputians, believed to be the ancestors of the Mexican Aztecs, were unearthed in East Tennessee.

The largest Gothic church in the world is Cologne cathedral. Its foundation stones were laid in 1248 and the edifice was completed in 1880.

The largest piece of copper ever taken out of the Michigan upper peninsula was brought to the surface from the Quincy mine. It weighed about nine tons.

Nerve.

"This is my latest scheme for calling attention to my wares," remarked the industrious poet and humorist as he displayed an engraved letterhead bearing the following legend:

"In returning manuscript, editors are politely requested to inclose stamps enough to send it along to the next office on the route.—Truth.

How Those Girls Love Each Other.

May—"Mr. Holland, whom you introduced to me, now corresponds with me."

Julia—"Yes, he is rather stupid."—The Club.

LEAGUE CONVENTION

Of Republican Clubs—The Annual Session at Louisville—Tracy, of Illinois, Made President.

Louisville, Ky., May 10.—The first session of the National League convention was held to-day, at MacAuley's theater, beginning at 10 o'clock.

When the delegations had all been seated President J. S. Clarkson, of the league, called the convention to order, and the Rev. Dr. Heywood, pastor of the Unitarian church of this city, invoked the blessing of the deity upon the assembled Republicans. At the close of the prayer Mrs. J. Ellen Foster was ushered on the stage, and her presence was greeted with a storm of applause.

Col. Andrew Cowan, a member of the local Republican league, then introduced Mayor Henry S. Taylor, who welcomed the delegates. "In the name of the city," he said, "I extend to you the freedom of the city. We welcome you and you will find the latchstring

W. W. TRACEY.

always out, and that you will be well received wherever you may go while you remain our guests."

The call of the convention was read, and the roll call of states was taken. Thirty-three states responded as having delegations present.

As the convention adjourned at 1 o'clock this afternoon to attend the Derby, the business of the morning session was rapidly transacted. There was the usual address of welcome, the appointment of the various committees, and then President Clarkson delivered his annual address.

Louisville, May 11.—The convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by President Clarkson.

The committee on Credentials made its report. The rules adopted to govern the convention were those of the Fifty-first Congress, over which Thomas E. Reed presided.

James C. Blount, a colored delegate from Alabama, got the floor and offered a few criticisms on the Republican party for its seeming neglect of the negro in the South. He said the Republican party was the only party to which the colored men could look for protection, and he hoped the party would not retrograde from the position it held under the administrations of Lincoln and Grant.

The Resolutions.

The report of the committee on Resolutions was as follows:

We, the representatives of the Republican clubs of the United States, in national convention assembled, reaffirm our devotion to the principles of the Republican party as enunciated by the national Republican convention in 1892.

We point with pride to the passage of a general law for the safety of life and limb of railway employes upon the recommendation of President Harrison by a Republican congress, and in conformity with the expressed pledge of the national Republican convention.

We declare that we are heartily in sympathy with every legislative enactment which will promote the interests of the wage earners and tends to equalize conditions and harmonize the relations between labor and capital, always regarding the moral and material welfare of the great body of the people as the primary object to be attained and recommend, as one of the most effective means to attain this end, the establishment of a system of arbitration for the adjustment of differences arising between labor and capital.

We declare our faith in genuine secret ballot laws fortified by efficient methods for the suppression of corrupt practices in elections.

We demand the enforcement of existing laws by the duly constituted officers of the law and demand the abolition of the system of private armed forces represented by the Pinkerton and like agencies.

We demand the suppression of all public gambling, whether in food products or by means of lottery tickets.

We heartily urge an amendment to the constitution making the President ineligible to a second term.

We recommend to the favorable consideration of the Republican clubs of the United States, as a matter of education, the question of granting to the women of the state and nation the right to vote at all elections on the same terms and conditions as male citizens.

The foreign policy of Benjamin Harrison and James G. Blaine deserves and receives the commendation of all Americans who believe in preserving the rights and dignity of the United States and in extending the scope of its influence. In accordance with that policy we reaffirm our determination to encourage the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine; not only as it applies to the North and South America, but also to those islands in the Atlantic and Pacific which are necessary to the protection of our coast line and our trade. When the American flag covers American interests and American honor, it must never be lowered.

Whereas, The Democratic party for the first time in thirty-two years has succeeded to power, in both executive and legislative departments of the government, we now direct attention to the fact that it should either give the people a fair trial of the policies advocated in its national platform or admit that it gained supremacy by gross misrepresentation and hypocrisy.

The report was adopted, section by section. When the report had been adopted, President Clarkson directed the secretary to call the roll of states for nominations for the office of president.

Nominations for President.

Illinois was the first to respond, when Representative O'Connell, of Bloomington, Ill., placed in nomination William W. Tracy.

New York next responded by placing William Lyon, of Pennsylvania, in nomination. Delegate Campbell, of New York, nominated M. H. De Young, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle.

Tracy Elected.

Louisville, May 11.—Tracy, of Illinois, was chosen president of the Republican National League on the first ballot.

The vote stood, Tracy 902, De Young 404, Hastings 413.

Louisville, Ky., May 12.—(Special.)—The League convention is ended, and most of the delegates left last night for their homes. In fact there was a great scattering as soon as the announcement was made that Hon. W. W. Tracy had been elected president. After that there was no more interest in the convention. On being introduced Mr. Tracy spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the convention: I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon the young Republicans of Illinois in electing me president of the National Republican league. Illinois has flattered but once in her Republicanism since the formation of her party, and inspired as they are by the compliment you have paid them to-day, I can simply say that the young Republicans of the state of Lincoln, Grant and Logan will see to it that she soon resumes her former place in the Republican column. It is a happy circumstance that to-day the state which presented the party with its greatest leader, the immortal Lincoln (applause), should send the largest delegation of any state to the first great Republican convention ever held on the soil which gave him to the world. Let me say to you, as that young life went forth from old Kentucky to become a blessing to all mankind, so may Republicanism, as represented in this convention, go forth to become the lasting bulwark of our party and an honor to our country. I believe that every young man in this convention will return to his home with a determination to use his best energies and activities for party work and to rout the enemy from public office.

It is a wonderful demonstration of that vitality of the Republican party, that eighteen months before another election is to be held, Republicans, from Maine to California, and from Florida to Alaska, should assemble in convention, and in a convention, too, representing, as it does, in its membership, only the generous ambitions of the Republican party to serve the nation in every true and faithful way and not merely the ambitions of men and candidates, as the Democratic party. If the Republican party will be broadened and widened into greater and larger things through such meetings as this and such organizations as our Republican clubs.

If the Republican Party will be successful in the future, it must obtain and retain through these clubs the allegiance of the thousands of young men who yearly enter upon the threshold of manhood. Over eight millions of these young men, thirty-five years of age and under, will participate in the next national election and over one million will cast their first vote at that time. In the hands of these young men rests the future political destiny of the nation. We must study how to interest them in our organization, and to be successful must at all times take advanced position in the daily increasing problems of party and national interest. In a word, let the one principle that guides us be that forever and to-morrow shall be a grand and beneficent advance from yesterday, and then as the Republican party goes marching down the ages gathering renewed honor and glory with each succeeding year, the young men of the National Republican League will always be in the van.

This ended the work of the national convention, and it adjourned to meet in Denver next May.

The National Republican College League last night elected the following officers: L. E. Hawkins, of Syracuse university, president; E. M. Wolfe, University of California, first vice president; T. V. Gould, of Perdue university, second vice president; A. J. Falkner and A. O. Luidstrum, of Knox college, Illinois, third and fourth vice presidents. Julius C. Travis, of the University of Michigan, was chosen secretary, and J. B. Kurtz, of Columbia college, Pennsylvania, treasurer.

CINCINNATI'S NEW CITY HALL

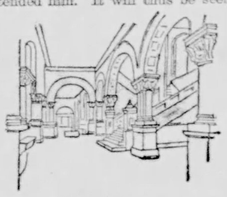
Dedicated Saturday With Imposing Ceremonies.

Cincinnati, O., May 13.—Cincinnati's great municipal building will be opened with fitting pomp and ceremony to-day. It is located at the corner of Eighth and Plum streets, one of the finest locations in the city. The tower of the hall is massive and stands 35 feet higher than that of the Cathedral, which is near by. On the top is a flagpole. The body of the building is of Otway buff stone and brown Wisconsin, and the effect viewed in the light of the surroundings is very striking. At a distance the structure does not appear large, but a closer view shows the immensity of the whole.

The trustees who have managed the building and erected its construction are Robert Allison, James M. Glenn,

NEW CITY HALL.

Charles A. Miller and Thomas B. Paxton. They were appointed by the sinking fund trustees, April, 1887, and at once took up their task. Samuel Hannaford, the architect, drew the plans, and through the long term of years has given the structure his personal attention. On February 2, 1888, the ground was broken for the foundation, and on May 23 following the first stone was laid. On the 16th of August of the same year the corner-stone was laid by S. Stacker Williams, a prominent Mason. Trinity Commandery, of this city, attended him. It will thus be seen that



GRAND STAIRWAY.

six years and more have elapsed since the agitation started, while over five years have been required in the actual building. The cost of the building in round numbers is $1,610,000, and of this $195,273 was paid for ground on the Central avenue side.

A LITTLE MERRIMENT.

Slumberlee—He called me a barefaced liar. What would you do about it? Frankname—Stop shaving.—Buffalo Courier.

"This servant you have now seems very nice and quiet." "Oh, yes; she doesn't even disturb the dust when cleaning up a room."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

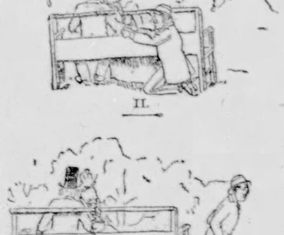
"I expect to fight this chills and fever," said the bilious-looking but determined man, swallowing another dose of quinine, "to the bitter end."—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Spendem (trying on a new bonnet)—Dear me! how small the bonnets are this season. This doesn't suit my face at all, it's such a little thing! Mr. Spendem (examining paper)—Better wear the bill, that seems big enough.—Exchange.

"This new soap," said the barber, "is very nice. It is made largely of cream, with just a little dash of alcohol in it." "Well, remember I'm a temperate man," returned Dobbers, "and don't put any more of it on my mouth than you can help."—National Barber.

THE RIVAL'S HEVENGE.

I.



II.

III.

IV.

Judy.

Trusts and Combinations

Are unpopular. But there is one form of trust against which no one has anything to say. That is the trust which the public reposes in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the best of it is the trust is fully justified by the merit of the medicine. For, remember, HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

Accurate Description of the Sea Serpent.

The sea horse is a wonderfully shaped animal. It has the head of a horse, the wings of a bird, and the tail of a snake. In swimming it assumes a vertical position, and when wishing to rest it attaches itself to a convenient stalk of seaweed by means of its tail.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Misfortune.

She made him swear off cigarettes
And now she's mad as Mars,
For her allowance is cut down—
He's taken to cigars.
—Clothier and Furnisher.

ORDER OF THE CINCINNATI.

General Officers of the Patriotic Order —Story of the Founding.

Boston, May 13.—The Order of the Cincinnati celebrate the 110th anniversary of organization to-day. The great banquet of the New York order was held at Delmonico's, in that city, and similar affairs were held throughout the Union.

The general officers of the order are: President general, Hon. Hamilton Fish; vice president general, Hon. Robert Milligan McLane; secretary general, Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner; treasurer general, Mr. John Schuyler; assistant secretary general, Mr. Thomas Pinckney Lowndes.

The historic and patriotic Order of the Cincinnati was founded by the American and French officers of the continental army on the Hudson at the close of hostilities in the

INSIGNIA OF THE ORDER.

war of the Revolution for American independence, in May, 1783.

In forming the society, it was declared that, "To perpetuate, therefore, as well the remembrance of this vast event, as the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of common danger, and, in many instances, cemented by the blood of the parties, the officers of the American army do hereby, in the most solemn manner, associate, constitute and combine themselves into one Society of Friends, to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and, in failure thereof, the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members."

For convenience, thirteen state societies were formed, and one in France, under the direct patronage of Louis XVI. Upon the roll of original members appeared the names of all the great historic military and naval characters of the Revolution, and upon the roll of honorary members, elected for their own lives only, appeared many of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

All Continental officers who had served with honor and resigned after three years' service as officers, or who had been rendered supernumerary and honorably discharged, in one of the several reductions of the American army, or who had continued to the end of the war, and all French officers who had served in the co-operating army under Count d'Estaing, or auxiliary army under Count de Rochambeau, and held or attained the rank of colonel for such services, or who had commanded a French fleet or ship of war on the American coast, were entitled to become original members, and upon doing so were required to contribute a month's pay.

Several state societies became dormant because the members had to emigrate to the lands given them for their services, west of the Alleghanies, and with broken health and ruined fortunes, begin life anew in the wilderness. Congress to keep its promises came to half-pay.

There now remain seven state societies, viz., those of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and South Carolina, and one in France, which was dispersed at the Reign of Terror in 1792, is now being re-established under the acting presidency of M. le Marquis de Rochambeau.

Membership descends to the eldest lineal male descendant, if judged worthy, and, in failure of direct male

HAMILTON FISH.

descent, to male descendants through intervening female descendants.

The general society is composed of the general officers and five delegates from each state society, and meets triennially. In 1854 it ruled that proper descendants of Revolutionary officers who were entitled to general membership, but who never could avail themselves of it, are qualified for hereditary membership, if found worthy, on due application.

The last triennial meeting was held in Baltimore and Mt. Vernon, in May, 1890, and this year's is held in this city.

Sure Enough.

The Philadelphia Press tells a good story of Gen. Sherman's son Thomas, now known as Father Sherman. In the company of a detachment of soldiers he was crossing the pontoon bridge over the Potomac, where the armies were on their way to Washington for their great review in 1865. The boy was then about 8 years old. One of the men, in a make talk, asked him if he expected to grow up as smart a man as his father.

"No, sir," answered the boy, with surprising promptness.

"Why not?" was the next question.

"Well," said Thomas, without hesitation, "there are plenty of other men who have grown up and why ain't they as smart as my father?"

Couldn't Teach Him Spelling.

A showman had an announcement stating, "Come and see the great sawed fish!" A learned gentleman read it, and informed the showman that he had made a mistake in the word "sawed;" that it ought to be "sword."

"Yer'd better come in an' see fer yerself; the admission is only tuppence," said the showman.

So the learned gentleman paid his "tuppence," went in and was shown a large codfish sawed in half.

"Yer ain't the first genelman wot has tried to teach me how to spell; but I tell yer I've had a good eddication, an' I'm runnin' this show jist to show people I 'ave," grinned the showman.

The learned gentleman left, deeply indignant with the world in general, and the showman in particular.

Called Down Hard.

A woman who has opened her career as a lecturer at Chicago has just brought down upon her the severe criticism of several who were at her first lecture. She said that the Anglo-Saxon education had stunted the growth of the English people. In reply, the Chicago Times says, with much force, that an Anglo-Saxon education did not appear to have much of a stunting effect upon a Shakespeare, a Milton, or a Tennyson; a Bacon, a Locke, or a Darwin, a Cromwell, a Chatham, or a Gladstone; a Franklin, a Washington, or a Lincoln. Anglo-Saxon education is another name for manhood, progress and freedom. To it belong Time's masterworks in literature, philosophy and government.

Sleep for Women.

A physician who is a specialist in nervous diseases, says that women need more sleep at least nine hours at night and one hour in the day time. Perhaps you say it is quite impossible for you to sleep, even though you lie down in daylight. Possibly you may not the first few times you try it, but keep up the practice and soon your eyes will close every day as a certain time and you will be drawing in great draughts of nature's own invigorator—sleep.

One Experience Enough.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat:—It is a significant fact that the men who were most active and influential under the first Cleveland administration are now quietly sawing wood in the extreme backyard.

On a Small Salary.

Kitty—"Isn't it wonderful how well Jack gets along on a small saary?' Tom (guardedly)—"Ah, well, you see, he owes a great deal to his friends."—Brooklyn Life.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Her Idea.—"Yes," said the pretty typewriter girl, "I believe I had rather work for a married man than a single one. You see, when things go wrong a man just naturally has to get even by giving some woman fits, and if he has a wife I am likely to escape.—Indianapolis Journal.

Pop—Did you know your spelling lesson to-day, Willie?

Little Willie—No, sir.

Pop—What did you slip up on?

Little Willie—Banana.—Philadelphia Record.

In the W— and W— West.—De Sappy—Aw, I say, I had a fwiend come out heah to "grow up with the country." Can you, aw tell me if he has succeeded, don't you know?

One-Eyed Dick—Waal, stranger, if he was a feller that looked like you, we planted him all right a year ago. Whether he growed or not I can't say.—Kate Field's Washington.

Smith wrote a tragic little tale
Of strifes he had been through—
It was returned by the next mail;
"To life it was not true."

And then he wrote an airy myth
With trade-up fancies rife;
And all the critics vaunted Smith—
"It was so true to life."
—Chicago Record.

Miss Budlett—Have you any theater hats that are cheap?

Milliner—No, miss; theater hats always come high, you know.

Not So Secret.—Watts—You say that you can't tell me who is in with you on this little wheat deal of yours?

Potts—No, indeed. It's something I wouldn't even tell my wife.

Watts—That's nothing. You have told me lots of things you would not tell your wife.—Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. Dresswell (to her daughter-in-law)—Wait a minute! You haven't seen my duck of a new bonnet.

Daughter-in-Law's Husband (interposing)—Hasn't she? Then you didn't buy it anywhere in this neighborhood.—Fun.

Little Effie—"Do you love me very much, mamma?"

Mamma (a widow)—"Yes, my darling."

Little Effie—"Then why don't you marry the man at the candy store?"—Vogue.

Adorer—"You still doubt me? Test my love. Did me attack wild beasts, defy savages, find the North Pole, descend into a volcano—anything, no matter what, I will do it."

Doubting Girl—"Go and ask papa."—New York Weekly.

A MISPLACED CUE.

I.

II.

III.

—Puck.

Puzzle Picture

BIG GIFTS FOR LITTLE TROUBLE.

Splendid opportunity to win a prize. Concealed about the Old Hunter are to be found a Duck, a Rabbit and a Dog.

The Proprietors of the LADIES' HOME MONTHLY offer to the first person who can find the Duck, Rabbit and Dog, a Free Transportation to the World's Fair and First Class Hotel Accommodation for Three Months, or a cheque for One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars. To the second guess with correct answer a Solid Gold Watch. To the third correct answer $75 in cash. To the fourth correct answer $50 in cash. To the fifth correct answer $25 in cash. To the next ten with correct answers $5 each in cash, and to the next twenty $2 each. To the last correct answer a $50 Cheque. To the next twenty answers from the last each $5 apiece.

CONDITIONS: Each Contestant is to cut out the Picture Puzzle, and make a cross with lead pencil or ink on the Rabbit, Duck and Dog, and send same to us with two cent stamps (or postal note for 50 cents for three month's subscription to the LADIES' HOME MONTHLY, Canada's high class and popular Journal. As soon as number enter this Competition we shall send other valuable premiums to the above mentioned. This Competition is strictly confined to our American patrons, and our Canadian friends are therefore excluded. Persons living at a distance may have an equal chance in this Competition, as the date of postmark on letters will be given preference, so answer to-day. Perfect impartiality is guaranteed in giving rewards. We have given away many thousands of dollars in prizes in our past Competitions and have thousands of testimonials for our prompt and honest fair dealings. Don't class us with other firms you may have been taken in with. Write any of the successful prize-winners in our last Competition given in our next publication. The bona fide offers of the LADIES' HOME MONTHLY are made by reliable publishers who advertise what they do and do what they advertise. Be sure and send 50 cents in postage stamps, and you may receive a reward that will pay you many times for your trouble. Address,

(33) LADIES' HOME MONTHLY,
192 King St. W., Toronto, Can.

18 K. GOLD PLATED $3.49

HILL HE PAYS THE EXPRESS.

FLEET OF COLUMBUS.

Cut this ad out and send to us and we will send you this beautiful 18 K. Gold plated watch, by express, subject to full examination, and if you do not find it equal to any $50 watch you have seen, or if it does not run in every way as represented, return it to us at our expense and we will refund your money. Otherwise pay $3.49 to the express agent on delivery. Remember, this is a correct time keeper, and is not a toy. It is a solid, reliable watch, and will last for years. Remember, we pay the express charges, and you run no risk in ordering. Write your name and address plainly. Mention this paper when you write. Address

W. HILL & CO. Wholesale Jewelers, 201 State St. CHICAGO.

SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE Send cash with order for this watch and we will give you a Ticket to the World's Fair.

TO INTRODUCE our goods we offer for the next 30 days the following bargains—25 Vegetable Liver Pills, 25 cents. 60 Quinine Pills, 25 cents. 50 Compound Cathartic Pills, 25 cents. 24 Quinine Capsules, 25 cents. Descriptive PRICE LIST FREE. MEDICAL SUPPLY CO., Piedmont, Ohio.

A SAFE INVENTION, for Gents or Ladies; not a medicine. Article sent for 50c. DR. W. S. JUDSON, Mt. Carmel, Conn.

LOST Manhood restored. Prescription sent free by DR. T. S. HOWARD, Savannah, Missouri.

Fast Colors,

that are not affected by soap and water, are not affected by Pearline. They will seem brighter and fresher, of course, but that is the way they looked when new. Washing with Pearline has simply taken out the dirt, and restored them.

Use nothing but Pearline, and everything will "look like new" longer. There's no rub, rub, rub in keeping your things fresh and clean. Take away this ruinous rubbing, and what is left there to make them look old?

Send it Back

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 299 JAMES PYLE, New York.

WEAK MAN CURE YOURSELF IN TWO WEEKS.

Why waste time, money and health with Doctors and Medicines? Send me your address, and I will send FREE the prescription of a new and positive remedy for the prompt lasting cure of Lost Manhood, Nightly Emissions, Nervous Weakness in old or young men, Varicocele, Impotency, and all evils. Specific, etc., when I will send FREE the prescription of stunted organs. Cures in Two Weeks. I send this prescription Free of charge, and there is no humbug or advertising catch about it. Any good druggist or physician can get up for you, as everything is plain. I ask in return is that you will buy a small quantity of the ingredients direct or advise your friends to do so after you receive the recipe and see that there is no humbug nor deception. But you can do as you please about this. Correspondence strictly confidential, as all letters sent in plain sealed envelopes. Business strictly honorable. Reference given if desired. Address, DR. W. H. HOUSE, Box B156, Albion, Mich.

Chambers' Encyclopaedia

AND THE WEEKLY BLADE ONE YEAR

...FOR THREE DOLLARS...

The Household

MRS. EMILY S. BOUTON, Editor.

HOME IS THE KINGDOM AND LOVE IS THE KING.

Violets.

They were the loveliest flowers my eyes
had gazed on yet,
The sweetest of English violets and sprays
of mignonette;
Their perfume strangely mingled as it
floated on the air,
Brought to me dreams inspiring, thrilled
me with a cadence rare.

I saw the far famed orchid and the dignified La France,
Each one grand in its endeavor to take
part in the dance;
But they don't waft the message that I
never fail to get,
From the breath of English violets, and
sprays of mignonette.

There's the lily-of-the-valley, pretty, modest little flower,
Out of place with matured beauty, but at
home in maiden's bower;
It is dainty, pure and holy, underneath
its green leaves set,
But I'd rather have the violet, and fragrant mignonette.

Is it queer I love these flowers more than lily or than rose,
Is it queer I love them better than the
choicest flower that grows?
Do you wonder? Well, I'll tell you: When
my "Violet" first I met,
She was in an English garden, filled with
fragrant mignonette.

BERTIE S. KERR.

HOME TALKS.

GOOD WORK MADE PERMANENT.

Housekeeping Then and Now—An Industry in Which General Progress Is Possible—A Little Chat About a Filthy Habit.

The housekeeper's day is coming!

Why do I say that? Because for the first time in history there is a disposition to consider the keeping of the home really among the industries which can be improved equally with others. It has been thought that if we do as well as the women who have preceded us in the past, it was all that is necessary. When this assertion is so blandly made, it is not remembered how great is the change from then to now. As in everything else, the circumstances and surroundings of the average housekeeper are entirely different from those which met her grandmother in the conduct of her home. There is more regard for what may be termed the niceties of every-day life, and each and every one of these entail labor. We demand a greater variety upon our tables, and food must be more delicately cooked and better served.

Fancy the well-to-do farmer of to-day sitting down with his family, and all reading over and dipping out of one dish, as we are told they used to do, and not so many years ago, either! The change is by no means for the worst, but for the better. Whatever leads to the cultivation of the graces of life, leads also to higher, finer impulses of conduct, and therefore makes for the general advancement of humanity.

While it is true that there is a change in these ways, it is also true that many of the old methods of work are retained with but small improvement. This comes partly from the idea that everything in the household way is good enough as it is; that the housework to be done is about the same now as it was one or two hundred years ago, made up of an unvarying—and sometimes maddening—routine of duties each waking hour of the twenty-four, and that it always will be so, so long as people must eat, sleep and be clothed. Besides this conviction, is the fact that women have not, until recently, thought independently, and men gave small heed to thinking for them in this direction. "My mother did so," is reason enough to most masculines why Kate or Jane or Sarah should go on in what he calls the good old way. I wonder how many women have devoutly wished their husbands had never been possessed of a mother, when such manifold objections were painted by the blundering men they had married.

All this, however, is neither here nor there, except as it shows the truth of my first statement that housekeeping is the one industry which had, until recently, stood outside of the trend of progress. To-day we have schools of domestic science, and cooking is fast becoming a fine art.

I have spoken before about the National Columbian Association of Housekeepers, organized in connection with the World's Fair. The work which has been done in this line has so opened the eyes of those having it in charge as to the possibilities in this direction, that they have now decided to make it a permanent organization to live and work after the fair has become a thing of the past except through its wide-reaching influences. In order to do this, the association has been made an incorporated body, under the name of the National Columbian Household Economic association. A ponderous title, it seems to me, but I suppose there was some good reason for its adoption, and it is, after all, only the work that is important.

This association is a national one, and therefore every housekeeper in the land may become a member and have the benefit of what will be accomplished. Carried out even to an approach to its ultimate aim, and the homes of the land will be made more comfortable with a far less expenditure of energy than now. Chicago is the central home, or headquarters of the association, but clubs may be formed everywhere for the same general purpose, and be guided by the central organization.

A letter from the president of the Columbian Association of Housekeepers, Mrs. Laura E. Wilkinson, tells me that the more extended plan cannot be carried into full operation until next October, the time of the annual meeting. Meanwhile the energies of the association are directed to the work of making the exhibit at the fair a success.

One almost turns away in despair from the surfeit of good things which are placed within our reach while in Chicago. Those specially interested in housekeeping will find much of benefit and interest. Lectures are to be given in courses upon various subjects connected with the every-day living in the home. On May 19, the housekeepers are to have a place in the Woman's Congress, at that time in session, when domestic service, model houses, bread-making as an art, co-operation, etc., will be considered.

While the work to be done this summer is important in its influences, to me the fact of the permanency of the organization is far more so. To every woman who joins it, it means an early knowledge of all improvements, all inventions that will go towards elevating the work of housekeeping and give it more dignity. I feel, too, that in this way the domestic service problem may go a long way towards being solved. At any rate, the association deserves all encouragement by women, whether housekeepers or not, for upon a well-ordered home depend their health and happiness.

I wish I knew why men feel it necessary to make laws for women so different from those they establish for themselves, especially in matters that refer more particularly to personal cleanliness. I could not help thinking of this the other day in the street car, when I saw a well known business man, one who is regarded as a gentleman, and whom I personally know to be kindly in thought and action, deliberately empty out a mouth full of black spittle upon the floor of the car to be swept up by the dresses of women who were so unfortunate as to sit down later—on not live with a man who would stoop to such contemptible littleness.

Here is a woman who gives up a good paying position—for what? To be wife, mother, housekeeper, cook, chambermaid, nursemaid, laundrymaid, seamstress and dressmaker—perhaps tailoress, too, and if in the country, has gardening and poultry to look after. What does she get for filling all these various occupations—for keeping all these wheels within wheels moving smoothly? In most cases she gets what she eats, and after her wedding outfit is past remedy, a calico dress now and then. And if any outside party is hired to do any of these duties, what a howl is made over the expense. And there a girl who is worth anything (and some who are not) often get $4 to $5 per week—has Thursday and Sunday afternoons—and sometimes has no family washing to do even then. The girl expects and receives her dues, and would quickly give warning if she didn't. But the wife's cheeks are hot with shame, and envious tears blind her eyes as "John" makes divers savage remarks about "extravagence, expenses, etc., etc.," when she mentions her need of a little cash. And perhaps "Johnny" comes home that evening and tells how "pa" bought a whole box of cigars and treated a lot of fellers, "cause he made a spec on that fast deal." Of course "John" must be well dressed—business demands that—perhaps demands that he must be hail fellow well met, and all that—but whose is the extravagance? Why should the economy be all on one side? While all his wants real and imaginary, must be met, while he is gay and full-fed—why should she skimp and save, turn, patch, darn, and do without until she becomes so shabby and unshaped she no longer goes out, and he is left to flirt with better dressed women. All this is of daily occurrence, and is a disgrace to our civilization.

A man may build a house, but he can't make a home. If the wife keeps the house, and makes the home while the husband earns the income, one does just as much as the other, and no more. The wife should understand the business of her husband to a greater or less extent. She will understand it fast enough if he chooses to explain, and she should know just as certainly as he does what the income is, and how much they can afford to use in living—even that is comparative—how much in dress, education, charity and recreation. If so much per month can be afforded, she ought to have that sum placed in her hands to use as she deems best. No danger but she will expend it as well and more wisely than he will. If she chooses to display her account book to him, you may safely conclude she is rather proud of that showing. But the sum that is set aside for her private use—to offset needs on his side—is not to be inquired into. No man "tells his wife everything." The idea is absurd. And fair play is a jewel. Nor does this preclude the frankness that should exist between husband and wife. This lack of thorough understanding, this one-sided management of the money supply is the prolific source of unhappiness, discontent and divorce. I believe that not only should the wife have a stated allowance, but each child as well. Give them a certain sum, however small—teach them how to use it, and when they come to homes of their own, they will not question as to the advisability of the "allowance." All this—if the husband is bringing in the income. In my own home exists a somewhat happier state of affairs. My husband and I aim to pull together in business harness, too. We both work to make the living. We consult as to the best use of the money—and each takes as seems best. And our books show where every nickel comes from, and where it goes. And we try to live as well as "get a living."—Jeanie.

HOUSEHOLD CHAT.

Description of Some Household Economies—Beds and Chairs.

Not long since I brought down from the attic the pieces of a child's bed. The family who occupied the house before us had not had any use for it for several years, and had left it there with other rubbish. I sandpapered it until not a vestige of the old varnish remained, then rubbed it with pumice stone until it was smooth. After dissolving a package of terra cotta diamond dye in a quart of water, I stained it cherry color, putting on two coats of the liquid, and finishing with two coats of varnish. My husband fitted it together, sawed new slats for it and now it looks like new. The mattress is a home-made one, the comforts are made of the best cotton batting, covered with cream colored cheese cloth, and knotted with pink zephyr. With the white spread and pillows the bed looks fresh and dainty and my three year old daughter is well pleased with it.

From the same pile of rubbish in the attic I brought forth a large rocking chair that had been thrown aside, because the cane was broken out of the seat. The woodwork was cleaned, and rubbed with sand-paper, then with pumice stone. Two coats of diamond artists black made it look like ebony. Across the flat piece at the back I painted a spray of flowers and leaves, also put bands of gilt on the rounds, with diamond gold paint. A new bottom was woven of strong cord, passing it through the holes and across the seat in the same way the cane bottom had been. On this I put a small cushion, just the size and shape of the seat; and over this a cover of red leather, fastening it to the wood with brass headed tacks. It now occupies a place in my parlor, and has often been admired by those who know nothing of its history.

Any old chair (provided the frame is strong) may be transformed into a thing of beauty, by using white enamel and gold paint. Or, instead of the enamel, three coats of common white paint and a coat of clear varnish may be used. The seats may be made of strong cloth or new cane. The cane is cheap, and any one can learn to weave it, just as is when new. Remove all pieces of old cane from the holes. The new cane should be kept wet, and drawn very tight, while you work. It is passed back and forth, then from back to front, then diagonally across the seat, weaving in and out to form the pattern. By noticing closely when you remove the old cane, you can tell how the work is finished.—Mary.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Something About Them and How to Use Them.

It has been asserted that no one reads our Recipe column, except women who had "no thoughts above cooking." We might take this opportunity to prove that it is very intelligent women who give their thoughts to perfect cooking, but we will not do so now, for we have disproved the above remark, by giving credit, in a recent number of The Blade, to Byron, for a quotation of which Moore was the author, and immediately came a correction from one whose letter shows him to be familiar with the best authors. He (for it was a man), must have read the recipes, or he would not have noticed this mistake. Or did his wife call his attention to it, do you suppose? However that may be, we thank him for vindicating our opinion that it is intelligent people who read and profit by the recipe column of the Household.

The pineapple is another delicious fruit which cultivation has brought within the reach of all; nice pines being offered in the market now for from 10 to 30 cents, according to their size. This is originally, a native of tropical America, but it has been materalized in Asia and Africa, and can be grown in any moist, warm climate, the best specimens of fruit being grown in hot-houses.

From the crown of the plant springs a tuft of leaves which is used to a great extent by the gardeners for raising new plants from. In our Northern climate, these make very pretty plants, but will never reach maturity except in hot-houses. Pineapples are now at their best for canning and for table use, and make most delicious desserts.

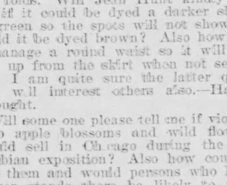
To prepare pineapples for the table pare them and remove the eyes. Then with a fork, pick it to pieces, shredding it from the core. Cover with sugar and stand in a cold place, for at least an hour, before serving. Ambrosia is made by mixing pineapple, oranges and grated cocoanut, sprinkling with plenty of sugar and allowing it to stand for a while. Another nice dessert is

Pineapple Cream.

Cover 1-2 box of gelatine with 1-2 cupful of cold water, and let it soak 1-2 hour. Put 1 pint of grated pineapple and 1-2 pint of sugar into a porcelain kettle and let it simmer over a slow fire for 1-2 hour. Add to this the gelatine and stir all together till the gelatine is dissolved; then pour the mixture into a tin basin set in a pan of ice, and stir it constantly till it begins to thicken; then mix thoroughly with this 1 pint of whipped cream and pour into a mold. When stiff, serve with cream.

To Can Pineapple.

Pare, remove the eyes and cut in dice. Make a syrup of sugar and water



and let the pine cook gently till tender; place in glass cans, seal up and keep in a dark, cool place.

WHAT THEY WANT TO KNOW.

Inquiries from Members of the Household and Answers.

"Blonde and Brunette" take as subjects for graduating orations something which you already know something about, and in which you are personally interested so that you can look up the matter further and thus make a good paper. Never mind what people generally take. You might have pages of subjects given you and not one be to your mind. There is a whole world of things all around you.

Arrange your hair just as you are in the habit of doing every day. There is no special style for such an occasion.

Jennie, It would be somewhat difficult to find something appropriate for such small girls to speak on Decoration Day. For older ones, "Camp Fire and Memorial Poems" by Kate Brownlee Sherwood contains many good ones. Perhaps some one of the Household could suggest something suitable for girls 7 and 9 years old to speak, one for the cemetery and one for the hall, and tell where they can be found.

Inquiries.

Mary:—I have among my attic treasures (?) a dark green silk overskirt. The back is long and full looped up as they were made ten or twelve years ago. It has a long round front. I have also the back of a wine colored brocaded satin. The material in both is good. Could I make a dress of these? What color could I dye them? I would prefer to have them black, if the silk will take a good black. I have twelve yards of black silk face four inches wide that could be used as trimming. How can I make the lace look like new? If Mary will give plain directions for dyeing and making it over she will confer a great favor.—Eva M.

I have a dress of fine Henrietta cloth light green which is slightly faded on the folds. Will Jean Hunt kindly tell me if it could be dyed a darker shade of green so the spots will not show, or could it be dyed brown? Also how can I manage a round waist so it will not pull up from the skirt when not sewed on? I am quite sure the latter question will interest others also.—Happy Thought.

Will some one please tell me if violets, crab apple blossoms and wild flowers would sell in Chicago during the Columbian exposition? Also how could I sell them and would persons who keep flower stands there be likely to take them? Will some one please suggest a way of packing them so that they will keep nicely during a three hours' ride.—Gwendolen.

Will some one please inform me through The Blade where I can obtain a book on "Instructions in hair dressing." Also what things are necessary to compete a hair dressing outfit.—Pearl.

Answers.

Answer to S. I. about wood stains, S. I.:—Your cream colored sateen dress that was stained can be dyed a beautiful black with diamond dye. Get one or two packages of fast stocking black and follow the directions exactly. Let out all the gathers at the belts and loops in the overskirt. It will not be necessary to rip the seams of the skirt, but simply ripthe ruffle off. Lift and stir the goods constantly, while in the dye, and it will not be streaked or spotted. Rinse thoroughly and hang on the line until almost dry. Iron on the wrong side, and it will be as nice as new goods.

As your skirt is a gored one with a ruffle around the bottom, put the band on again and leave it as it is. Make a new waist out of the overskirt. The sleeves should be plain and close fitting from the wrist to the elbow, and large puffs above. Make the bodice with a fitted lining. Gather both back and front at the neck and shoulder seams. Lay the fulness at the waist, in four forward turning, overlapping pleats, on each side of the opening in front, and the seam in the back. Put on bretelle frills of the sateen or black lace. These should be broad at the shoulder, tapering to points at the waist line, and should outline the fulness at the back and front. Make a wrinkled belt to wear with it.

Several weeks ago a lady asked how to stain wood, cherry or walnut color. As I have stained several articles of furniture this spring I will answer.

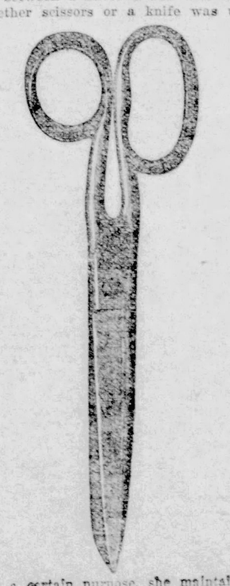
One package of terra cotta diamond dye, dissolved in one quart of water, makes a good cherry stain. If you wish a very dark color use less water or more dye.

For walnut stain, dissolve one package of blue (dye only) one of cardinal and one of slate, diamond dye in three pints of water. Use the dyes for cotton making wood stains. Apply with a brush if you have one. If not a sponge or cloth. Apply one coat, and if not dark enough, apply another. Then varnish.—Mary.

ALL ABOUT SCISSORS.

What Makes a Good Set for All Household Uses.

Most of The Blade readers, no doubt, are familiar with the story of the quarrel between a husband and wife as to whether scissors or a knife was used



for a certain purpose, she maintaining the former and he the latter. It was a standing dispute, neither being willing to yield, and both ceasing to argue only when out of breath.

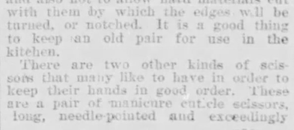
Standing one day upon the high bank which overlooked deep water, some unfortunate allusion began the strife again. The woman's tongue was probably the liveliest, for suddenly the husband becoming exasperated beyond control gave her a quick push and she went headlong into the pool below. Coming to the surface the first time, she managed to exclaim "scissors," then disappeared below the surface again. Again she rose but only with strength to say "scis" and down she sank once more, to reappear, raise her hand, form her fingers in the shape and with the motion of cutting scissors, then the waters closed over her for the last time. So runs the tale, the truthfulness of which I will not vouch for.

While scissors do not necessarily cause such domestic troubles, they are most convenient articles for household service. The wife and mother who is well supplied with these instruments finds them serving some good purpose almost every hour in the day. She needs, not one pair, but several, in order to be perfectly equipped for all emergencies.

Of course one or two good pairs of shears are essential. These should be of fine steel, nickel plated, a screw adjustment and finger shaped bows. The best size are those from seven to eight inches in length, and they cost 40 cents upward.

Then comes a pair of scissors of the same general make and between five and six inches long with medium sharp points and costing about 25 or 30 cents.

Most convenient will a pair of pocket scissors be found with round points and of a length varying from three inches inches and a half to five inches long according to the wish of the purchaser. Of course these also vary in price from 20 to 30 cents.



Another very convenient kind of scissors are a straight, exceedingly sharp-pointed pair, which are called ripping scissors, and will be found to come in play when the children outgrow their clothes, as they frequently do, and they must be taken in pieces in order to be put together again for further service. These scissors should not be used for any other purpose than this one. The points must always be kept sharpened exceedingly fine, so that they will enter the smallest places to cut the thread, without doing violence to the cloth.

The mistress of the house who finds time to do dainty embroidery work

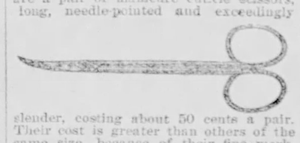
will require scissors especially designed for this purpose. They have double points, are quite slender and are about three inches and a half long, costing generally from 20 to 25 cents a pair. There are those still smaller but the larger ones will answer all purposes.

Of course the set would not be complete without the button-hole scissors in these days when everything in children's clothing is buttoned to everything else.

These are adjustable, with a screw control, and are about four inches in length. They cost about 25 cents. More expensive and also more convenient are those with a sliding gauge on a graduated scale, enabling one to exactly measure the length of the button-hole. These can be bought for 75 cents per pair.

With the scissors thus enumerated the housekeeper is prepared to do work of all kinds. She must use a good deal of care in keeping them free from rust, and also not to allow hard materials cut with them by which the edges will be turned, or notched. It is a good thing to keep an old pair for use in the kitchen.

There are two other kinds of scissors that many like to have in order to keep their hands in good order. These are a pair of manicure cuticle scissors, long, needle-pointed and exceedingly



slender, costing about 50 cents a pair. Their cost is greater than others of the same size, because of their fine workmanship. Then there are the bent-nail scissors, which are also finely made

with curved blades and often with a file on each side. These enable one to cut the finger nails smoothly and evenly.

WHAT THEY HAVE TO SAY.

Some Words From Our Household Members.

Mollie Cites a Case.

D. E. F.—I have been an inmate of exactly 100 homes such as your's seems to be and am acquainted with many more where both man and wife had the same opinions as you.

I know several men who were living with their third and fourth wives and the men were on the sunny side of 50. Mr. M. married an Eastern widow for his fourth wife and a fragment of conversation between him and his brother, two years later, may give you an idea of the success of the Massachusette woman:

"Wall, Henry, ye see my new wife asked me to try this here way three months and see how we liked it. I hired a hand, left Jo in skewl and though the older boys larfed big, I tinkered fence and tools, oiled and mended harness, and Jo helped in the garden, outen school, and him and me we done the milking. When the three months was up we talked it over, and voted if May and wife should work out doors, Stock had not once been in the grain, nor I hain't lost none from broken wires. I saved lots of money and time by doing the tinkerin'.

"Wife and May always had meals ready, and mighty good ones, too; they money went furder, they had 200 young chickens and lots of ducks. Wife had sold lots of eggs and butter, and we never had eat so many eggs, or so much cream, milk and butter. Will, he got mad and said if the wimmen had to go out of doors to work he'd leave home. I said it's money as well as comfort to keep 'em in. Then they all cheered up. I can't see as it makes fifteen cents difference if a caliker gownd is made ugly or pooty, and theys a sight difference in looks. It's mighty nice to go in the house on cold, bad days and listen to Pannie's bird and watch the plants and the fish. Course the fish is only minnies outen a brook back east, but them windows make me feel kinder sorry for the folks as has no summer in the house."

You wrote from a money point of view and I have answered from the same and an actual case. Some time I may tell you of the great gain morally and educationally. Try the plan, D. E. F., and see how nicely it works.

I will not take time now to name special cases, but I know many homes where debts have been paid, and a new joy added to life by the wife being taken into complete partnership. All points fairly discussed and a fair per centage allowed the wife, for the house, the children and herself. This percentage being paid over according to the business in which the husband was engaged. A farmer can not often make monthly payments, a salaried man can.—Mollie No. 1.

It Makes Her Mad.

There is another household question that verily "makes me mad," the everlasting never settled Woman's Rights. Some of them have "rights enough." I can't see it that way. There are a great many unjust laws that would be remedied if women had equal rights with men in making the laws. Would you call a law which gives a man a right to use his wife's property acquired before marriage without her knowledge or consent a just one? Or one which permits him at death to will his unborn child away? Or when there are no children and because of cruelty or drunkenness she is forced to leave him after years of toil in helping him amass a fortune she cannot hold one dime of it herself? Don't you think some of these would be changed if woman had a voice in the matter? Don't you believe we have intelligence enough to make more sensible laws? We surely are as capable of knowing what is best for a nation as those voters who cannot sign their names to their ballots, or read a word of the English language—who do not know whom or what they are voting for. It is an insult to us as American women, that foreigners, darkies, etc., that are far beneath us in intellect and understanding are given privileges which are denied us. Pshaw, put the woman who has "rights enough" and the one who likes to sing "please, sir, give me just one penny"—into the same hospital and let us hear from some of the women "which the Lord hath made," those who are awake and keeping up with the times—Violet Blue.

THE MERRY GO-ROUNDS.

What Our Girls Read—Their Favorite Characters in Literature.

"Aunt Joe," in Louisa Alcott's "Little Men," is my favorite character. When anything went wrong with any person she was always ready to help them. And when others would not give a fallen person another chance to do better she comforted and gave what the others did not,. By little kindness she made men out of neglected boys. She always seemed to know and see the good of any person. She knew that boys loved fidolic and play, and did not interfere in their fun as long as they did no harm. Where she saw talent in any of them she directed it wisely. She never seemed to be looking for the faults, but for the virtues of those around her. —Gladys.

My chosen character in fiction would be that of "Annie Walton" in "Opening of a Chestnut Burr." She is represented as having all the virtues and none of the faults of women. She is a kind to her inferiors whether on a social or mental scale; she stands in the place of mother to ,the motherless; she is an affectionate daughter to an old father, holds rigidly to her promise to become the wife of a man in whom she sees many faults of character, and finds excuses for his failings, trying to be faithful in thought as well as deed, and would have sacrificed herself at the last if he had not proven himself totally unworthy of any good woman's esteem. And last, but not the least of her many lovable qualities, she was a true Christian in its broadest sense.—Kate.

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Never wash painted walls or woodwork with ordinary soap. You want to remove the dirt only—not the dirt and a part of the paint! Ordinary soap is too highly chemicalled for such a use.

A pail of tepid water, two sponges and a cake of Ivory Soap are all you need. Apply the soap with one sponge and remove the dirt with the other, rinsing frequently in clean water.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS

A Few Words.

We publish this week the first instalment of the letters from The Blade girls, giving their favorite characters in fiction, with their reasons. Many have written much that has had to be omitted on account of our limited space. "Larley" used a lead pencil, and the writing was so badly blurred that we could not use the letter. "Daisy" forgot and wrote on both sides of her paper, making it impossible for us to publish her very good letter, and some one, who admires Bulwer Lytton's characters, neglected to sign any name whatever to her article. Do not be discouraged at these mistakes, girls. We all are apt to make even larger ones than these, but remember them, so you will not make the same ones again.

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My favorite character in fiction is the heroine of "Onida's" delightful novel "Moths," Vera; Princess Zaroff. I select my favorite character in fiction—Lucile de Nevers. She was a grand, noble woman, who, being deprived of the one whom she loved, put aside her own passions and lived a life of love in itself. Hers was a mission of genius on earth;

"To uplift, purify and confirm by its own gracious gift.

The world, in spite of the world's dull endeavor,

To degrade, and drag down, and oppose it forever."

Her life was pure, and her influence over others magnetic; and in doing for others what her God directed, she forgot her own sorrow, and He led her soul into peace.

From her life we can learn many lessons; the most important of these are: First, to forget self and live for others; second, to regard our work as a mission from God; third, to overcome evil with good; for "He that overcomeh shall all things inherit."—Mary.

My favorite character in fiction is "Evangeline." In this poem there is a great lesson for us to learn; that is, in this life we should be careful how we should use the opportunities God has given us, and not to domineer over those of a weaker power.

Also that Evangeline did not give up at her first efforts, but kept trying, again and again, until she finally found her prize. There are so many good lessons for us in this poem that I consider it one of the finest works of fiction ever written.—Wilhelm.

I never had a fancy for novel reading, so have never read any works of fiction except Sabbath school books. I do not know whether they are truthful or not, but think we are better for reading them. I have been reading a book entitled "The King's Daughter," the heroine of which was Miss Dell Bronson, and I admire her as much as any girl that I ever read about, because she was so good and tried so hard to help others to be better.—Thena.

My favorite character in fictitious stories that I have read is "Mildred Jocelyn." I like this character, because in its description it tells how a person who has a good character can maintain it though they have many trials, and how saleswomen in large cities have to suffer and the men and women who patronize shops where the shop girls are compelled to stand during their working hours and eat a cold lunch are to blame for their suffering.—Queenie.

I think there is no character that I love quite as well as "Agnes" in David Copperfield. She is so good, so true and lovable that I could not help loving her. Her life must have been such a blessing to those around her, and all who came in contact with her must have been made better by her influence. I know that reading about her influenced me, raised my standard higher and made me long to be true and good like her."—Jet Darling.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A UNIQUE RECEPTION

Of Blade Young Folks From All Over the Union.

Reported by Lucy A. Freeman.

CONCLUDED.

Immediately behind him marched a blue-eyed, fair-haired Kansas boy, who carried a banner, on which was inscribed, "I Hereby Announce Myself As A Candidate for President in 1929." This was Master Cleo C. Hardy, aged six years.

Another banner followed this one closely. It was borne by two small brothers, Roy and Carl Littlejohn and bore this legend, "Two Columns Is Not Enough For Us Young Folks, Like Oliver Twist We Are Asking For More." Next came Master George Wallace, a round-faced, rosy-cheeked little man, who proudly escorted Miss Myrl Eakin, a blue-eyed, brown-haired little maid, just his own age—7 years.

Behind them, a brown-eyed young gentleman, Master Claude Freeman, walked beside Miss Margie McClary, blue-eyed and rosy-cheeked, both young people telling Miss Bouton, as they made their bow, that they were 8 years old, and large of their age.

Following these came Master Oliver Hager, an 8-year-old boy from Nebraska, and a fair, blue-eyed young man of the same age, Master Ezra Tiernan.

Next came Master Harold Clayton, his blue eyes flashing and his fair hair tossing proudly as he held aloft, with all his 9-years' strength, his banner, "To the World's Fair; May You All Be There." He was followed by two little girls with blue eyes and dark brown hair—Misses Nonnie Wallace and Jessie Bartlett, both 9 years old.

Another blue-eyed, fair-haired boy followed the 9-year-old leader, Master Roy Nicolay; his partner was Miss Alta Beck, whose dark hair fell far below her waist.

Miss Clara Pruden, a golden-haired young lady, was escorted by Master Perry Thompson, a blue-eyed, round-faced young gentleman.

Master Wesley Swolley, fair and gray-eyed, followed with James Lighty, a South Dakota boy.

Next came the banner, "Our Wonder Column," borne by Atlee G. Carpenter, a fair-haired, brown-eyed boy, 11 years old, who was one of the competitors for the prize recently offered for the best list of ten puzzles.

Behind this banner marched Robert Jonas, another puzzler, tall and brown-eyed, with Miss Lulu Burnett, a fair Pennsylvania girl.

Next came Master Charley Roy, a brown-haired Kansas boy, with Miss Inez Sturgley, a blue-eyed girl from Illinois.

Then came a brave little worker, Master Curtis Hager, from Nebraska, escorting a dark-haired little Illinois damsel, Miss Millie Neisenhelter.

Two fair little women—Miss Kittie Gooch, of Missouri, and Miss Alma Feller, of Michigan, who had become fast friends in the last few hours, came next, and were followed by two more newly-made girl-friends—Miss Mabel Borders, fair and gray-eyed, and Miss Elina Doak, a plump, black-eyed Kansas girl.

I began to think that the boys were left out of the delegation of 12-year-olds, when I saw that the next couple were also girls—Miss Ella Corss, of Illinois, and Miss Daisy Chenoweth, of Indiana. I soon found I was mistaken, however, for behind Miss Daisy marched Master Clarence Day, a white-haired (though by no means ancient) gentleman from Iowa, with Maiss Mary Bano, a red-cheeked Indiana girl, while Master William Curtis Wells, a sturdy, blue-eyed son of West Virginia, showed true Southern chivalry toward the pretty brunette beside him, Miss Gertrude Coffman, of Indiana.

Following these came Master Harry Hildreth, a blue-eyed Michigander, with Master Charlie Edmunster, a stout little fellow from Pennsylvania.

Next came Master Roscoe Good, a dark-haired Kansas boy, with Miss Mary Hain, a gray-eyed little blonde with light curly hair.

They were followed by Miss Edith Chumley and Miss Merle Sendy.

Miss Myrtle R. Sheets, a dark-haired blonde from Kansas, came next, holding the tassels of another banner, which was carried by Miss Florence Whisennand, of Iowa, "The Blade Temperance Legion."

Following this glorious banner came Mr. Harry Kellogg, a blue-eyed, broad-shouldered young farmer from Indian Territory, escorting Miss Iris Straughan, a pretty brunette from Kansas.

Master Clinton Brown, of Ohio, and Miss Mabel Myer, a rosy-cheeked maid from the Empire State, came next, and were followed by Master R. G. Ballentine, a farmer's boy from Wisconsin, and Miss Jennie Stromsta, a bright little brunette from Michigan, while the irrepressible Terence brought up the rear with Miss Ella Hendricks, a delicate little auburn-haired Puzzler.

"Shure," he said to me afterwards. "Oi had me oi on her whin Oi first began forming the ranks, and sez Oi, 'Teddy, me bye, she's the purtiest little daisy in the lot, and it's more than likely she'll be lift to you,' and he finished his confidence with a most expressive wink.

After this procession had filed past Miss Bouton and made in four of the rooms, they returned to a position directly in front of their hostess, the drum ceased its melody, and the Brigade began to sing.

I haven't space to report the whole song, but this is the chorus:

"Three cheers for our mother.
Three cheers for The Blade;
Three cheers for this reception
And the friends that it has made;
And we always will remember until we
are old and gray,
The Blade Young Folks' unique reception."

As they began singing the chorus to the last verse, the column marched slowly towards the door, saluting their hostess as they passed her, the other guests fell into the ranks, and they marched gaily away, chanting the same chorus, and as Miss Bouton and the reporter stood listening to the musical notes as they died away in the distance Terence, who had escorted them to the street, and was very loath to part with his fair charge even then, came up to us with his face shining with pleasure and triumph.

"Now, thin, how's that for a rayption?" said he. "It strikes me 'twas about as complate as iver was seen in the Future Great."

And we excused the rhyme for the sake of the reason in it.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born at Braintree, Mass., on the 19th of October, 1735. Before the Revolution he had distinguished himself as a jurist, and in 1774 was chosen to represent his native state in the Congress at Philadelphia, where he boldly argued for a separation of the Colonies from England. In succeeding years he was employed on many important negotiations with European powers, and in 1787 was elected Vice President of the United States, becoming President the following year. In 1800, having missed re-election by one vote, he retired from public life to his home near Boston. At the age of 85 years he was a member of a convention appointed to revise the constitution of Massachusetts. He died on the 4th of July, 1826; the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, which he so earnestly advocated.

2.—HIDDEN WORDS.

(Each sentence defines the word concealed in it.)

1. The music was beautifully rendered upon a favorite instrument.
2. I was frightened at first, or

News of the Week.

The Blade is a newspaper for free American citizens, and under the above head, aims to give, first, those events which are the history and progress of the world for the week—those which every intelligent man needs to know and should know; second, all important political events; and, lastly, the leading minor occurrences that possess interest to every educated and thinking reader.

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

IN MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

The Great Side Show to the Fair, a Mile Long.

There are many queer things at the Fair with queer names. There is the "Midway Plaisance," for instance. "What on earth does that mean?" most people ask when they hear it for the first time. Whatever it may mean elsewhere, in Chicago means simply a collection of side shows.

It is along the "Plus-sance"—that is the ordinary pronunciation—that the jayhawk loves to linger. There he can see Turks, Moors, and all manner of wild men living in subjection to the laws of Illinois, but doing it in their own way, some half naked and unwashed, and others anointed with grease and perfumes. But the jayhawk has to pay for his fun. In the "Plus-sance" are a couple of dozen of shows, and it costs 25 and 50 cents to see each one.

The side show avenue is a mile long, and it smacks just a little bit of Coney Island. It is operated under the eye of the Fair management and it is in the grounds, strictly speaking, admission being included with a 50 cent World's Fair ticket. It is very broad; 600 feet wide over all. Every "concessionaire" —more French—pays a percentage of his receipts to the World's Fair Ways and Means committee. Guarantees are afforded that the exhibits are worth the price of admission.

A Towel of Babel is built near the entrance to the Plaisance. It is 400 feet high and has a diameter at the base of 100 feet. This tower deviates from the plan of the original by having a double track electrical circular railway from the base to the top. A chime of bells is installed at the top, from which a good view of the grounds is had.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen have been interested in making a display of the cottage industries of Ireland. Towering over a row of Irish cottages in fac simile is a reproduction of Donegal castle. Throughout this exhibit there are specimens of the work of Irish peasants and some of the people themselves.

Come with me to Cairo. It is shown by a street scene peopled with more than 150 Egyptians who were taken from the midst of their dancing, smoking and drudge and dumped into the Windy City. Dark brown beauties from the banks of the Nile, who dance voluptuous measures, look coquettishly upon the Yankee, their big eyes winning his attention as soon as they flash upon him. They wear spangles, chains, beads and gilt bands. Black slave boys wait upon the dainty ladies, some of whom cover their faces in the modest fashion of the East.

An old priest goes up into the tower of the mosque at daybreak and calls upon all believers in Mohammed to pray. The people perform their ablutions and then bless the prophet. When they have done this the long bearded merchants take their pipes and squat in the bazaars, looking at the passers by, while the women an children gaze in wonder and smile knowingly at the ignorance of their ways betrayed by the Americans who are as great a show to them as they are to the purchasers of admission tickets.

From Cairo to Stamboul isn't much of a jump. Let us make it. One of the old streets of Stamboul is reproduced, and tenanted with people from that city and from Constantinople, who show pretty much the same sort of entertainment as their Egyptian neighbors. One of their features is a fire department, such as is in service at the City of the Golden Horn. It has a pump, which has a big capacity, is slung on poles on the shoulders of the natives, who trot through the streets astonishingly fast. When they reach the fire the water is supplied to them by carriers, who bear leather bags that are refilled from the wells as fast as their contents are used up.

A silver bed, owned by one of the sultans of Turkey, and said to weigh two tons, is in the collection, and a Turkish tent once belonging to a Persian shah, and used by him in traveling. It is made almost wholly of embroidered cloth.

Near the Tunisian and Algerian section is a Moorish palace modelled after one of the old style temples which are found in Spain and Northern Africa. A restaurant accommodating 500 people in the palace shows that the Moors are a practical race. In the building is an immense collection of gold coins.

An Algerian merchant who erected villages at the three last Paris expositions has put up a building in which are quartered a large supply of natives who maintain a bazaar, in which are displayed precious stones, swords, pistols with antique flint locks, daggers, laces, bracelets, cushions and table covers. In another store are found perfumery, seraglio pastilles, attar of roses and sweetmeats, though these are not half as sweet as the dreamy damsels who sell them to you. A Bedouin camp, presided over by a real Bedouin chief, who, of course, would cut a throat with no compunction, is shown. The dancing girls who sway and tremble with simulated emotion keep the hall crowded with spectators.

Javanese, to the number of 70, have built a village in the style of their country on the Midway Plaisance. It is made of bamboo poles, split bamboo and palm leaves and thatched with native grasses. A screen of split bamboo and leaves encircles the village to keep out those who haven't paid. The Javanese girls dance to the music of an orchestra and puff cigarettes. They are little bits of creatures with black shiny hair.

A remarkable display in the Plaisance is that of feminine beauty. A building has been put up, and in it are installed fifty young women, who represent the style of face of various nations and their fashions in costumes. They were got together by a Chicago beauty collector who spent some months in Europe advertising for types of the different races. After they arrived in Chicago all their costumes were burned in a fire that very nearly burned them, too. All these had to be duplicated and the girls sit in their pavilions and smile day after day. The management contracted for smiles lasting six months.

Carl Hagenbeck, a famous German animal tamer, has a building with a hall seating 5,000 people, in which he gives performances. He domesticates the lion so that he will lie down with the lamb, and tigers and wildcats become so tame under his care, it is said, that they are no more dangerous than guinea pigs. Such animals as these he does not coop up in cages, but gives them plenty of breathing space and they live together without fighting.

Germany has a village in which the artistic and mercantile tastes of her people are combined. The Germans have put a model of a town of her Middle Ages, and there are houses of the Black Forest and the other divisions of the empire. The houses are filled with original furniture. Dr. Ulric Jahn, of Berlin, manages a German ethnological museum.

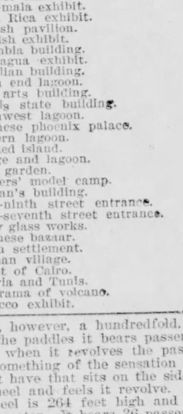
The Ferris wheel is the real triumph of the Midway Plaisance. It represents better than any other exhibit the genius of American invention. It looks something like the paddle wheel of a steamer, but without the paddles it bears passenger cars, and when it revolves the passengers get something of the sensation that a fly must have that sits on the side of a cart wheel and feels it revolve.

The wheel is 264 feet high and 254 feet in diameter. It bears 36 passenger cars, each larger than a railroad coach, and with a seating capacity of 60 persons. When the wheel is "loaded" it contains 2,160 citizens. They are carried up and then down like birds sitting in their nest.

It is steel throughout and is not unlike a bicycle wheel revolving between two large towers. There are really 200 wheels placed on the same axle and 28 1-2 feet apart, and held together by struts and ties. The cars are built of wood and steel, upholstered and artistically finished, and each weighs nineteen tons. The great axle, it is said, is the largest piece of steel ever forged. It is 33 inches in diameter, 45 feet 2 inches long and weighs 56 tons.

Arranged in groups on the rods around the crown of the wheel are 3,000 incandescent lights of various colors, which are extinguished and relighted at intervals as the wheel revolves, producing at a distance an effect like that of huge fireworks. Six cars can be loaded at a time from the platforms. The wheel takes ten minutes to make a revolution, so that there is no danger of the passengers being emptied out of their nests. The engines are of 2,000 horse power. The wheel was the invention of G. W. G. Ferris, a bridge engineer of Pittsburg, Pa. It is said that the cost of construction was $400,000.

A model of St. Peter's at Rome, which was begun in the year 1600 and finished in 1700, is exhibited in the Midway



A COLUMBIAN GUARD.

Plaisance by L. de B. Spiridon. It is of carved wood, coated with a substance in imitation of marble, and is constructed on a scale of one-sixtieth. This makes it about 30 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 15 feet high. It is placed in a building of Roman style, which contains besides the model the portraits of many of the Popes. Then there are models of the Cathedral of Milan, the Piombino Palace, St. Agnese Church and the Roman Pantheon.

DISPLAY OF WOMEN'S WORK.

She Has a Building to Herself and It Is Full of Interest.

The place occupied by woman in the serious work of the world and her accomplishments in addition to being graceful and beautiful are shown at the World's Fair in the Woman's Building. There have been collected and placed in attractive form object lessons displaying to the best advantage her progress and enlarged sphere of usefulness that are very likely to startle those people, if there are any such, who regard women as merely pedestals for bonnets and as types for frivolity.

Without any doubt one of the exhibits at the Exposition that will attract great interest will be this Woman's Building. Irrespective of its dimensions, which Chicago people will repeat to you with a sort of relish, there is something about this exhibit of very great moment. Dwellers on the shores of Lake Michigan insist that the Woman's Building is 388 feet long by 199 feet wide, which, as every one with a mathematical education knows, is equivalent to one acre and eight-tenths, and that it cost $138,000. These facts are really the least important. Its chief value consists in the demonstration it affords of the wonderful progress made by women in the last few years. And not only this, but the great measure of recognition that they have obtained for their work.

The Woman's Building is located near one of the principal entrances to the grounds and on one side of the grand quadrangle, around which the main buildings are placed. There is a main rectangular hall, over which is an immense skylight. Off a large gallery on the first floor above the ground are spacious assembly rooms and halls entirely separated one from the other. The decoration of this main gallery is in ivory and gold. Panels below the high decoraations contain the names of distinguished queens, and women both of Biblical and later history. There is a very large room, for instance, in which are placed the exhibits of benevolent and reform organizations.

Among these are found the booths of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Red Cross society, the Salvation Army, the Columbian Association of Housekeepers, the Home for Incurables and the Shut-In society. The latter is an association of invalids "shut in" from the outside world, who communicate with each other and manage to do a great deal of helpful work.

Besides the nursing exhibit from Great Britain there are shown a number of works of art by the royal family. Queen Victoria sent a straw hat beaded and sewed by herself and six water color drawings of her own. Princess Christian, her daughter, contributed two oil paintings, Princess Louise one water color and Princess Beatrice one oil painting. Then there are eleven works of art by the best painters of the sex in England. Mrs. Swynnerton and Mrs. Lea Merritt sent large mural paintings illustrating woman's work. In the assembly room are hung 150 portraits of eminent Englishmen arranged in groups by Miss Helen Blackburn.

Queen Margherita of Italy personally directed the preparation of the exhibit from that country. It includes a wonderful collection of historical laces, some of which were found in Etruscan and Egyptian tombs. They were made some of them as far back as one thousand years before Christ. The queen rendered these laces, which had never been allowed to leave Italy for any purpose whatever, at a time when the relations between her government and ours

LOGGIA OF WOMAN'S BUILDING.

were strained on account of the New Orleans incident. No valuation has been set upon the collection. It is considered priceless. A member of the Court Guard of Italy accompanies it, in addition to the Countess di Brazza, the custodian of the exhibit. The countess is an American, whose maiden name was Miss Cora Slocum.

The emperor and empress of Russia manifested great interest in the Woman's Building, and many members of the nobility undertook to make collections. The Grand Duchess Elizabeth Teodorowna, of Moscow, sent a number of samples of needlework and laces, as did Mme. A. N. Narischkine. From Poland came a collection of dolls, dressed in the various native costumes. All these things were placed on view in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg before shipment to this country.

Now we come to the most interesting of all the exhibits in the woman's department. This is the Babies' Palace. It has been located in a separate building very wisely, for there seem to be grave fears that it may be something of a nuisance on account of the unmelodious cries that will issue from it.

The money to build the Babies' Palace, or "Children's Building," for that is the official title, was raised entirely by the women. It was an enterprise of their own. It is intended to be primarily an educational exhibit. Miss Maria M. Love, of Buffalo, a member of the board of women managers from New York, has charge of the exhibit. Perversity of fate that lodges in the brain of a woman who has no babies so much expert knowledge about caring for them!

Miss Love conducts in the Baby Palace a model creche. That is a sort of menagerie in which babies are kept. Mothers who visit the grounds "check," or rather may check their youngsters in the Children's Biulding, receiving for each a brass receipt, a duplicate of the check in brass being hung round the neck of the child for it to suck until its mother returns.

Only 100 children are received at a time, and they must be two years of age or over. Model nurses care for them until their mothers return. Women who lose their checks are able to recover possession oft he children by a system of identification. If the creche loses a child the money paid by the mother for its maintenance during her absence is, of course, refunded. The checking of a youngster is free, but 25 cents is charged if it is to be fed, and for that sum it receives three meals.

Short lectures are given with the children as object lessons upon their proper care, feeding and clothing. An exhibition is given also of infants' clothing of every period and every nation.

In the same building there is a kindergarten. At first it was proposed to use the children that had been checked at the creche as raw material for the kindergarten exhibit, but this, it was feared, might create a public scandal, and it was abandoned. But the kindergarten is fitted up in an attractive manner with all the latest apparatus. This will be of practical value to mothers and those having the care of the young.

The authorities at Bremen have ordered a quarantine against all vessels arriving from French ports. This action is due to the spread of cholera in France.

WOMEN'S CONGRESS, CHICAGO.

President Bonney Delivers the Address.

Chicago, May 15.—"The sovereign providence of God has made us participants in the important and far-reaching work that will be known in the history of mankind as 'the World's Congresses of 1893,' and we have assembled to begin the actual execution of the plans which have been prepared."

It was with these words that President Chas. C. Bonney to-day in the new permanent memorial art palace on the lake front opened the great series of gatherings that will continue until the World's Fair is ended. President Bonney continued: "The day of realization has come. What must have seemed to many a splendid but impossible dream, has become a present reality. We enter this day upon the actual enjoyment of the pleasures and benefits it promised."

In conclusion President Bonney said that henseforth the decisive battles of the worlds will be fought on moral fields, and on intellectual heights. The artillery of argument will take the place of the shot and shell hurled by the mighty guns of modern war. "A single week of years stands between us and the twentieth century. If the causes now in operation shall go on unchecked, the world will witness in these seven years the crowning glories of more than seven centuries of human progress. With this hope, I proclaim the formal opening of the World's Congresses of 1893."

The congresses were inaugurated beneath the colors of many nations and observed by the sculptured faces of the sages modern and ancient. The exercises were held in one of the large auditoriums named for the occasion, Columbus Hall.

The mentions of prominent names in Mr. Bonner's address were greeted by applause. When he had nearly finished Mrs. Potter Palmer reached the platform. She had been in New York, and her arrival in time for the inauguration had been despaired of. Her appearance was marked by lively applause, during which President Bonney was obliged to suspend his address.

Woman's Congress Meets.

An hour after the opening or dedicatory ceremonies of the congresses as a whole, the women's congress, the initial meeting of the great series of World's Fair gatherings, assembled in the hall of Washington, another part of the Art palace. Here, addresses of welcome were delivered by Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the woman's branch of the World's Congress auxiliary, and Mrs. Charles Henrotin, vice president. Then came the introduction of foreign representatives and responses on behalf of their respective countries.

Dr. Emily Howard Stowe, Mrs. John Harvie, Mrs. Dr. Todd, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Tilley, and other representatives from Canada.

Jane Cobden Unwin, Florence Fenwick Miller, Marie Fisher Leite, Laura Ormison Chant, and other representatives from England.

Isabel Bogelot, Ernesta Urban, Cecile Ranez, France.

Mme. Queseda, South America.

Sigrid Magnussen, Iceland.

Marie Stromberg, Russia.

Later in the afternoon there was a public reception, to which all these countries attending the congress were invited. The president and vice president of the woman's branch of the World's Congress auxiliary, with the committee of arrangements of the World's Congress auxiliary, received in the offices of the woman's branch, the foreign representatives forming part of the reception committee.

THIS SETTLES THE MATTER.

Visitors to be Admitted to the World's Fair Sundays.

Chicago, May 13.—The World's Fair gates will be swung wide open to the public, and the vexed question of Sunday-opening is settled.

Early last Sunday morning, crowds began to move out to Jackson park, thinking that perhaps the gates of the fair grounds would be opened, but they were disappointed, and fully 40,000 people were turned away from the gates of the fair proper, and spent their money with the side-shows surrounding the fair, a fact which the fair authorities were not slow to grasp. As a result, at the regular monthly meeting of the local directors of the World's Fair yesterday, it was decided to open the gates of Jackson park to the public for one-half the admittance to the fair during the week, viz., 25 cents.

This action has nothing to do with the opening of the buildings. The latter will remain closed, as required under the laws passed by Congress, and as agreed to when the sum of $2,500,000 was accepted from the hands of the 52d Congress. The gate-keepers will admit to the grounds every one paying 25 cents; they can examine the buildings on the outside—see everything there is to be seen, in fact, but they cannot enter the buildings. This action of the board will go into effect on the 21st of this month. The vote by which the resolution was passed was 27 to 7. Under the resolution Midway Plaisance will also be thrown open.

AN EXHIBIT OF BAD ROADS.

Good Roads League Decide on a Plan.

New York, May 12.—Arrangements have been completed at a meeting of the National League for good roads to make an exhibit of a roadway 50 feet wide and 1,000 feet in length at the World's Fair in Chicago. The sum of $1,000 was appropriated for this purpose. The road will extend from the French colonies exhibit to the live stock pavilion, and will show the various processes of road construction in France, Italy and England, where the country roads are in fine condition.

An illustration of the condition of the roads in this country after bad weather will be given by a wagon fast in the slough of a rough country road. On the 15th inst. the headquarters of the league will be removed to Chicago.

Silver Day at the World's Fair.

Chicago, May 15.—Governor Prince, of New Mexico, chairman of the committee appointed at the recent trans-Mississippi congress at Ogden, to arrange for a silver day at Chicago during the exposition, had a conference with the committee on Ceremonies on Saturday, which resulted in September 11 being appointed as silver day. It is expected that the most prominent champions of a bi-metallic standard will be present at that time, and that the addresses made will be of national importance.

HISTORIC RELIC DISCOVERED.

The Car in Which Abraham Lincoln Traveled.

Omaha, Neb., May 15.—There stood on a side track under the Eleventh street viaduct last night an interesting relic of old-time railroading. It was the private car in which the martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, traveled about the country back in the sixties. It is a striking contrast to the palace on wheels of to-day. Running along the top of the car are the words, "Colorado Central Railroad," while beneath the window is painted the inscription, "Work Train," but so worn with age as to be almost indistinguishable.

The car was brought in from North Platte, where it has been for years. It has been used as a boarding car for section men. It was built at Alexandria, Va., about 35 years ago. A narrow aisle originally ran along one side with doors opening into the various compartments on the other side. It will be taken to the Union Pacific shops, where it will undergo a thorough overhauling, and be put in the same condition as when President Lincoln used it. It will be taken to Chicago for exhibition at the World's Fair.

REPUBLICANS ARE SUCCESSFUL

Will Elect State Officers at Rhode Island.

Providence, R. I., May 15.—The Republicans elected a Senator in North Smithfield Saturday, which gives them with the lieutenant-governor, 55 votes in the next general assembly. This constitutes a majority in grand committee and enables them to elect Republican state officers, unless further complications arise by the unseating of Republicans by the Democratic House.

If Republicans are unseated, the Senate will refuse to meet the House, and a hold-over government will be the result.

BANKS CLOSE TREIR DOORS.

They Tumble Like a Row of Bricks.

Chicago, May 12.—(Special.)—The existing financial stringency has caused more than a little worry in Chicago during the past week, and in spite of all reports to the contrary, the city's financiers are decidedly anxious about the outcome.

The foreign depositors in the Chemical are assured of 100 cents on the dollar, and other depositors will probably get at least 95 cents. The failure of the Columbia National is not any more suggestive than that of the Chemical, and its statements of assets show that the losses will not be serious.

Both banks were comparatively new concerns, and the management, while in the hands of bright young men, lacked the experience of the grizzled veterans who guide the operations of the older concerns. It is not improbable that more of the smaller banks will go under and in the meantime anxiety prevails. There is little danger that the larger banks will suffer in the least, and the general impression is that the wave of depression has about swept over. Abroad as well as in Chicago is well situated to stand a period of stagnation.

As to the cause of the failure of the Columbia those who should know say that collections on loans have been poor.

The officers of the bank are: T. Everington, president; W. G. Bentley, vice-president; Zimri D. Wiggins, cashier; John L. Keene, assistant cashier.

Notices announcing the suspension of the Columbia National bank were posted on the doors, and a few moments later James D. Burgos, bank examiner, assumed control in the interests of depositors, and under authority of the comptroller of the currency. The Columbia National bank was reorganized two years ago out of the old United States National bank.

A SENSATION AT ST. PAUL.

Alliance Men Demand a Special Legislative Session.

St. Paul, Minn., May 12.—A distinct sensation was created in political circles last evening by the announcement by Ignatius Donnelly, president of the Minnesota alliance, that the alliance would make an immediate demand on Governor Nelson that he call an extra session of the legislature. The trouble has all arisen over a decision by Attorney General Childs that will prevent the building of the farmers state elevator at Duluth.

The legislature passed and the governor signed a bill appropriating $250,000 for such a farmers elevator, but it is evident that the decision of the attorney general blocks all proceedings. The elevator bill provided for an increase to 50 cents a car for inspection of grain and 25 cents a car for weighing it, and from the fund resulting from the weighing and inspection the new elevator was to be built. But now comes the attorney general and tells the warehouse commission that no change is contemplated by the new law, except upon grain which goes into the new elevator.

FELL DOWN A MINE SHAFT.

Ten Men Dashed to Pieces in a Michigan Mine.

Houghton, Mich., May 15.—Ten men were dashed to pieces in the Red Jacket perpendicular shaft of the Calumet & Hecla mine at noon Sunday. The miners were coming up in the cage to dinner, and the engineer hoisted the cage against the timbers of the shaft. The coupling pin broke and the men and cage were dashed downward over three thousand feet to the bottom.

The men were aboard a skip used in hoisting rock and when the load of human freight reached the surface the engineer did not stop in time, but went to the top of the derrick, when it broke in two and went back with a crash to the bottom of the shaft.

MINERS' STRIKE IS SETTLED.

Contract Signed at Last Year's Prices and Conditions.

Columbus, O., May 12.—The Ohio miners and operators last night signed a contract to resume work at last year's prices and conditions.

The contract is for one year ending May 1, 1894, conditional upon the appointment of a committee of two operators and two miners to investigate the prices and conditions in the various districts and report the same with recommendation not later than October 1893.

Saloon Sensation at Muscatine.

Muscatine, Iowa, May 15.—G. O. Bokes arrived here this morning and in company with the citizens committee visited the houses blown up by dynamite Wednesday night. The governor will confer with the committee this afternoon. Injunctions were granted this morning against nearly all the remaining saloons in town. No arrests have yet been made though expected at any moment.

The destitution which exists in the rural districts of Central and Southeastern Russia has extended to the province of Simbeersk in Central Russia, where great suffering and distress prevail.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BERING SEA DISCUSSION.

The British Reply to Mr. Coudert—A Warm Time.

Paris, May 12.—The Hon. James B. Eustiss, American ambassador, was present at the session of the Bering sea tribunal of arbitration. Sir Charles Russell resued his argument, which was largely devoted to the technical features of the controversy. Sir Charles argued that it was impossible that there could be property rights in the seals in Bering sea, and he supported his contention with questions from American jurists, and and in particular from Prof. Woolsey's writings on international law. Sir Charles dwelt on the far-reaching effects upon international rights that would ensue from conferring the power claimed by American counsel in behalf of the United States to seize foreign vessels in time of peace. Sir Charles daimed that Great Britain represented, in this controversy, the rights of nations.

Sir Charles Russell, in dilating upon the seizures of Canadian vessels by the Americans for seal catching in Bering sea, insisted that the seizures had been made on the high seas without previous diplomatic expostulation. Mr. Bayard, when secretary of State, had never tried to justify the seizures on the ground that the United States had property in the seals.

Here followed a sharp exchange of contradictions between Senator Morgan, American arbitrator, Sir Charles Russell and E. J. Phelps. Sir Charles got excited and angry, and declared that the interruptions were unveiled for. Sir Charles then proceeded to review the diplomatic correspondence between Great Britain and the United States on the subject of Bering sea. He read extracts from a communication sent by Lord Salisbury in reply to a communication from Mr. Blaine, under date of January 22, 1890, arguing that unless the nations should agree that pelagic sealing was contra bonos mores the seizures were not justifiable.

The altercation which followed Sir Charles Russell's assertion that Mr. Bayard had never tried to justify the Bering sea seizures on the ground that the United States had property in the seals, was so hot that it threatened to jeopardize the whole arbitration. Sir Charles Russell, Senator Morgan, Lord Hannen, Baron De Courcel, Mr. Phelps and Mr. Justice Harlan spoke with high spirit and occasionally with bitterness.

Senator Morgan and Mr. Phelps declined to guarantee that the United States would accord damages for seizures, even if the tribunal decided against them. Lord Hannen exclaimed: "Then our whole arbitration is useless, and the whole question will be reopened."

Finally the difficulty was adjusted temporarily by the decision that the discussion of the question of liability be postponed.

Rights of Russia in the Bering Sea Discussed.

Paris, May 13.—Sir Charles Russell continued his address in behalf of the British case bfore the Bering sea tribunal of arbitration. Sir Charles discussed the rights of Russia in Bering sea under the treaties between Russia and the United States and between Russia and Great Britain. Sir Charles contended that the treaties in question recognized merely territorial rights. Sir Charles then went into an analysis of the American statutes relating to Bering sea, and argued that the statutes in question were territorial in their character, and not applicable to foreigners.

Sir Charles Russell next referred to the forged interpolations in the American case as originally presented, and argued that when the forgeries were extracted from the case nothing remained of the rights claimed to have been derived from Russia.

The discussion was of an acrid character, the proceedings since Sir Charles Russell began having been characterized by more heat and temper than at any time since the opening of the tribunal.

CAN NOT BE BARTERED AWAY.

Such Appears to be the Prevailing Sentiment.

Honolulu, May 4.—The Hawaiian republic proposition has not been materially promoted during the past week. The projectors say they have concluded it is best to wait and see what the United States intends to do. The Spreckels boom for a republic has also apparently come to a standstill. A meeting of planters was held April 25, at which Spreckels explained his ideas in detail, and offered for adoption a communication to President Cleveland, opposing annexation, because of the difficulties it would place in the way of obtaining the cheap labor necessary to plantation work. The communication was referred to a committee, and at a meeting on April 27 was shelved.

The situation here may be summed up this way: The provisional government believes itself strong enough to quell any internal disturbance and maintain itself in authority. The minister of finances states that means for carrying on the government are ample. The annexation sentiment is quietly strengthened, but the delay in the settlement of the question is having a telling effect the business interests that desire to expand or invite capital.

British Minister Wodehouse has written his government asking that the cruiser Hyacinthe remain on this station until the pending political troubles are settled. The government has been revising the sedition and treason laws. At a recent meeting Councilor Emeluth introduced a resolution declaring that any annexation for the resturation of the ex-Queen, or for any political purpose than other that for which their government has been organized, is hereby declared to come within the meaning of the sedition act passed by the councils January 30 of this year, and the police department is hereby instructed to proceed against all persons making themselves liable under this act.

BRACE OF AUSTRALIAN BANKS.

Gone to the Wall—No Excitement at London.

Brisbane, May 15.—The bank of North Queensland, limited, has suspended. The Queensland National bank has also suspended. The deposits in the Queensland National bank last December amounted to £8,500,000, of which about one-half was from Great Britain. The subscribed capital of the Queensland National bank is £10,000,000, of which one-half is paid up. The bank has claimed a reserve fund of £485,000. The bank has a branch in Sydney, N. S. W., and various other places in Australia.

London, May 15.—The suspension of the National bank of Queensland has caused no excitement in financial circles. The officials of the national bank from Brisbane that the suspension is due to the persistent withdrawal of deposits. The shares of the National bank of Queensland have been at a discount for weeks in the stock exchange, and the stoppage of the bank causes no surprise. The officials of the national express confidence that it will be reconstructed, as it still retains valuable securities.

The Kaiser's Intention.

Berlin, May 13.—Emperor William has declared his intention to open in person the new Reichstag. The government is discussing the expediency of proposing a tobacco monopoly as a means of raising the money required by the army bill. The social Democrats are conducting an aggressive campaign in Berlin.

Defiance to King Oscar.

Christiana, May 13.—As a sign of defiance to King Oscar and those who are advising him to coerce the Norwegians by force of arms, the Radicals in the Norwegian storthing have introduced a bill in that body providing that the emblem of the union of Sweden and Norway shall be eliminated from the Norwegian flag.

Expelling the Jews.

Odessa, May 11.—The Jewish inhabitants of Caucasia have been ordered to remove from their present homes to within the Southwestern pale. About one-third of the population of Libau, the Baltic seaport, will be expelled within the coming six months, greatly to the detriment of the town, in which they form an influential part of the commercial community.

On the Increase.

St. Petersburg, May 10.—Cholera is increasing at Tobolsk, the northwesterly government of Siberia, and a group of medical students who were completing their curriculum at St. Petersburg, have been squadroned to reinforce the Siberian physicians and assist them in dealing with the pestilence.

Amendment Rejected.

London, May 10.—The House of Commons to-day, in committee on the Irish home rule bill, rejected by a vote of 230 to 245, the motion of Russell, Liberal Union member for North Tyrone, to the effect the portion of the bill providing for a second chamber of the Irish legislature be eliminated.

Loss of Farm Products.

London, May 12.—The drought of the last eight weeks has caused a great loss of farm and market garden products in the south of England. Grain, vegetables and fruit crops are withering throughout wide strips of country.

Egyptian Cotton Crop.

Cairo, May 11.—The cold spring and late rains in Egypt have compelled the cotton planters to sow their cotton over again. The crop will be a month late.

To the Rank of an Embassy.

Paris, May 11.—The Chamber of Deputies passed the bill raising the French legation in Washington to the rank of an embassy.

Golden Rose of Virtue.

Rome, May 15.—The Pope will send the golden rose of virtue this year to Marie Henriette, Queen of the Belgians.

Stand Every Test.

There has never been a time when everything in the form of a remedy was subjected to as severe a test as now. Chemists of national reputation and the highest position are called upon to give testimony in regard to the purity of the ingredients used in medicines.

Allcock's Porous Plasters have triumphantly stood every test and stand to-day at the head, unsurpassed and unequaled. Absolutely pure, they may be applied to the tenderest skin without the slightest danger of injury.

For influenza, coughs, rheumatism, sciatica, lame back, sore throat, sprains, stitches, chest and stomach affections, and aches and pains of every kind,

Allcock's Porous Plasters

are invaluable.

This is the Last Time This will Appear!

FIFTH 5,000 EDITION!

Nasby in Exile

GIVEN AWAY

WITH THE WEEKLY BLADE!

The older subscribers of THE BLADE will remember that, a few years ago, Mr. D. R. Locke ("Nasby") made a tour of Europe, and wrote a series of letters for the paper. This series was afterwards re-written, and published as a subscription book of the highest class, entitled "NASBY IN EXILE." It was a large octavo of over 600 pages, printed on a superior quality of book paper, and with several hundred illustrations. These were drawn and engraved expressly for the volume, and alone cost nearly $5,000. They were done by the best artists, the intention being to make a first-class book. Thousands of copies were sold by subscription at $3.50 per copy.

At the present time, "Nasby in Exile" is entirely out of print; but the plates are owned by the Toledo BLADE CO., and there has been such a demand for the book for the past year or two that we have decided to reprint it, using, however, a little lighter quality of paper to decrease the cost of postage; and the book will be bound in flexible cloth covers, in the same style as was bound "Dr. Cartin's Recipes" a year ago, with which our readers are familiar. The book will contain the same plates and with the same illustrations as the original edition—except that we omit five short chapters, referring to the political situation in Ireland. That situation has entirely changed since the book was written, and the statements of these chapters are of no value as matters stand at present. This omission makes the book better than it would otherwise be; for the other chapters are as true to-day as they were when they were written.

We propose to send a copy of "Nasby in Exile" to those who send us $1 each for a yearly subscription to the Weekly BLADE, under the terms and conditions given below. The book can only be obtained on these conditions.

For all practical purposes, every copy of this edition of "Nasby in Exile" will be fully equal to a copy of the book, formerly sold for $3.50—as it contains exactly the same illustrations, the same reading matter (except that referring to Irish politics), and exactly the same as originally published.

To give an idea of what the book is, we give the table of contents and list of illustrations, all of which are in the volume as now being printed:

TABLE OF CONTENTS—"NASBY IN EXILE."

The Departure—How the Passengers Amused Themselves—Sea-sickness—Tibbitts of Oshkosh—The Storm.
London—The Englishman—A Few Statistics—The Clubs—A Red-coated Romance.
The Derby Races—Departure for the Derby—Sights and scenes—Shows and Beggars—Betting.
What the Londoners Quench Their Thirst with—The Kind of Liquor—Tobacco—Early Closing.
How London is Amused—The London Theatres—An English Idea of a Good Time—Punch and Judy.
Madame Tussaud—American Wrothics.
The London Lawyer—The Solicitor's Call.
English Canal—London Quacks—The London Advertiser.
Petticoat Lane—The Home of Second-Hand—The Clothing Dealer—Diamonds—The Confiding Israelite.
The Tower and Royal Jewels—The Horse Armory—Interesting Relics—The Beef-Eaters.
Two English Nuisances—A Badly Dressed People—An English Hotel—The English Landlord.
Portsmouth—Nelson's Ship—In the Harbor—Tibbitts' Diary.
Westminster Abbey—Seeing the Abbey—Warren Hastings—Epitaphs—Religious Service—A Little History.
The American Showman—The Trainer's Fellow Faggerty—The Zulus.
Richmond—The Star and Garter—Down the River.
From London to Paris—The Custom House—Normandy—The Cathedral—On the Way to Paris.
A Scattering View of Paris—Drinking in Paris—Wine and Whisky—The National Fete.
Something About Parisians—French Cleanliness—The Polite French—The Disgust of Tibbitts.
Parisian Gamin—Interview with a Gamin—A Contented Being.
How Paris Amuses Itself—The Grand Opera—The Wickedest Ballet—Gardens of Paris—The Mabille—Tibbitts and the Professor.
The Louvre—Art in the Louvre—The Commune.
The Palais-Royal—A Tale of the Commune—The Wisdom of Theroso—The Two Lovers.
French Drinking—The Water of Paris—The Mild Swash.
Parisian Living—The Market Woman—Paris-ian Washing—Female Shop-keepers—The Career of Sam.
Paris to Geneva—A Night on the Rail—Geneva—Affecting Episodes—Piracy on Lake Leman—The Irate Guest—Too Much Music.
Switzerland—The Rhone—A Geneva Bakery—Swiss Roads—Female Smokers—Ascent of Mont Blanc—A Peril Not at Last.
Chillon—Tibbitts and the Jew—On the Lake.
From Geneva Over the Alps—Mountain Climbing—Legend of the Gorge—Martigny—A Swiss Carriage—Ascents.
Over the Alps—Tibbitts' Idea—Dangers of Ascending Mt. Blanc.
Going up the Mountain—The Mer de Glace—The Gorges—Snow Bridges—Mont Giedroz.
In Switzerland—Tibbitts's Letter—Berne and Bears—Barbers.
Lake Thun and Beyond—Interlaken—Wood Carving—Geneology.
Lucerne and the Rigi—Up the Rigi—A Mountain Railway—The Rigi Kulm—Tell's Chapel.
Zurich and Strasburg—Beer and Music—The Cathedral—The World of Clocks.
Baden-Baden—A Few Legends—Up the Mountain—To Old Schloss.
Heidelberg—The Great Cask—The Students.
Mannheim—Opera—A Wrestling on Treating.
Frankfort—on-the-Maine—Red Tape—Jew's Street—Lovely Gardens.
Down the Rhine—Ringen—Mouse Tower—Tibbitts's Romance.
Cologne—The Cathedral—Eleven Thousand Virgins—Homes.
Soldiers—Parisian Bread Carriers.
Queer, to Frenchmen—Cafes Porte St. Martin—Queer, to Frenchmen—Cafe Porte St. Martin—A Very Polite Frenchman—Mont Mouchard—Paris Underground—Interior of the Paris Bourse—The Arc du Carrousel—Home Long Ago—Andre Theuriet—The Modern Gil Blas—Tibbitts and the Count—Mont de Piete—Mont de Piete and Yellow Leaf—The Aged Strong Gatherer—A Talk with a Gambler.
The Morgue—Nights—A Mabille Dichotte—Professionals in a Quadrille—A Mad Dance—The Grisette—Meeting of Tibbitts and the Professor—The Cafe Swello—Tall Pretenders—Tibbitts Disgusted—The Cafe Chantant—Specialties—Of the Commune—Tibbitts and Paris Banks.
Tibbitts and Paris Banks.
Reminiscences of the Commune—Mother and Brother Executed—Home—The Aged Deacon—Who Put that Ribbon in Your Cap?—Corrective Used by Mr. Tibbitts—The Coup Soldier—Tibbitts Gets Religion—Tibbitts Tells Stories—Tibbitts Gets Religion—Tibbitts Tells Stories—In Any of the Old Clubs—Tibbitts Tells Stories—Tibbitts Tells Stories—Tibbitts Tells Stories

WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Number of Minor Places Filled By Grover This Week.

Washington, May 10.—The President to-day made the following appointments: Stephen P. Condon, of Tennessee, to be marshal of the United States for the Eastern district of Tennessee. Edward C. Russell, of Oregon, to be appraiser of merchandise, District of Willimette in the states of Oregon and Washington. Ebastus D. Fenner of Louisiana to be special examiner of drugs, medicines and chemicals in the district of New Orleans. Edwin Myers Gilkeson, of West Virginia, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of West Virginia.

Washington, May 10.—The President has appointed Frank H. Jones, of Springfield, Ill., first assistant postmaster general, vice H. Clay Evans, resigned.

Washington, May 11.—Frank H. Jones, of Springfield, Ill., who was yesterday appointed first assistant postmaster general, vice H. Clay Evans, resigned, is a native of Springfield, Ill., and is 39 years of age. He was graduated from Yale in the class of '75, and immediately took up the study of law. Since his admission to the bar he has been engaged in active practice of his profession. He was a member of the last Illinois general assembly from the Springfield district.

Washington, May 11.—The President today appointed J. Hampton Hoge, of Virginia, to be United States consul at Amoy, China, vice Edward Bedlee, of Philadelphia; and John A. Michael, of Texas, to be collector of customs for the district of Brazos de Santiago.

Washington, May 13.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Samuel Webb, of Arizona, to be collector of customs for the district of Arizona.

Frank F. Church, of Idaho, to be assayor of the United States assay office at Boise City, Idaho.

Frederick C. Pennfield, of Connecticut, to be agent and general consul general of the United States at Cairo; Irving B. Richman, of Iowa, to be consul general of the United States at St. Gall.

To be consuls of the United States: Edgar L. Gaines, of Arkansas, at Winnipeg; Alfred Johnson, of Pennsylvania, at Stuttgart; Charles W. Whiley, jr., of Delaware, at St. Etienne; Wendell C. Warney, of New York, at Tunstall; Anthony Howells, of Ohio, at Cardiff; John P. Beecher, of New York, at Cognac; Peter Lieber, of Indiana, at Dusseldrf; Theodore Huston, of Illinois, at Paso Del Norte.

Washington, May 13.—(Special.)—T. W. Whiley, of Delaware, who was to-day appointed consul at St. Etienne (France) displaces Fred B. Loomis, who was formerly Columbus and then Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star.

Washington, May 16.—The President to-day made the following appointments: A. C. Baker, of Arizona, to be chief justice of the Supreme Court of the territory of Arizona; Edward L. Hall, of New Mexico, to be marshal of the United States for the territory of New Mexico; Benjamin P. Moore, of New York, to be collector of customs for the district of Alaska, in the territory of Alaska, vice Edwin T. Hatch, removed; Wm. H. Pugh, of Ohio, to be commissioner of customs, vice S. V. Holliday, of Pennsylvania, resigned; Robert M. Cousar, of Tennessee, to be deputy first auditor of the treasury, vice Alex F. McMillan, of District of Columbia, resigned.

Secretary Carlisle to-day made the following appointments in the Treasury department: Samuel Roades, jr., of Marblehead, Mass., chief of the stationery division, Treasury department, vice A. L. Sturtevant, resigned by request.

Mr. Roades, jr., was born in 1853, has a reputation as an author, journalist and politician. He represented his district in the Massachusetts legislature for several terms. At present he occupies the position of private secretary to Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, and is said to possess considerable executive ability.

Washington, May 16.—M. F. Eggerman, the Hardin county statesman, was appointed chief of a division in the sixth auditor's office.

Eggerman was urged for the position by Senator Brice, and had the indorsement of Governor Campbell. It would seem that the governor and the Senator had struck a reciprocal gait in the matter of appointments.

Director Leech Resigns.

Washington, May 12.—Mr. Edward O. Leech, the director of the mint, to-day handed in his resignation to the President to take effect the end of this month. The resignation of Mr. Leech was purely voluntary. He resigns to accept the position of cashier of the National Union bank of New York, which is to be opened in that city on the first of June.

Vice Consul General Chosen.

Washington, May 15.—The interesting announcement comes from Indianapolis that Mr. Samuel E. Morss, the new consul general to Paris, has appointed Mr. Clyde Shropshire, of Georgia, vice consul general, in place of Mr. R. M. Hooper, who has been connected with the office ever since the war.

BLOUNT ACTUALLY APPOINTED.

Stevens Recalled as Minister to Hawaii.

Washington, May 11.—The President has appointed James H. Blount, of Georgia, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Hawaiian islands, succeeding John L. Stevens, as mentioned yesterday in these dispatches. Mr. Blount's commission bears date of May 10, and it will be sent him by the next mail for Honolulu.

The fact that Mr. Blount would be transferred from the postoffice special commissionership to make report on the advisability of annexing the Hawaiian islands to the United States, to the position of minister, was announced in these dispatches, and since the announcement was made it has come to be understood that the change was decided on at the Cabinet meeting yesterday. A report from Mr. Blount, mailed in Honolulu during the last week in April, came to Secretary Gresham yesterday, and was taken by him to the Cabinet meeting. Owing to the confidential character of the report its contents are kept secret, but it is presumed that it contained such information that the President determined to lose no time in commissioning a new minister to succeed Mr. Stevens.

CLEVELAND'S MIND IS FIRM

Regarding Offices — Commissioner Miller Gets a Few Pointers.

Washington, May 15.—(Special.)—Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller had a long conference with Secretary Carlisle to-day, and from him was learned what the President's views are regarding appointments of internal revenue collectors. The President thinks in most cases incumbents should be permitted to serve out terms four years from the date of the original appointment.

This will result in a large number of changes in the next few weeks, as a very large proportion of internal revenue collectors were appointed during the first four months of Mr. Harrison's term. It is likely that the close of the present fiscal year will see nearly all these offices filled by Democrats.

DUTY OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Ought to Come to the Aid of the Government.

Washington, May 11.—At a banquet last night, given in honor of the new comptroller of the currency, Mr. Eckles, in speaking of the national banking system, said in part:

"I believe that upon every national bank is placed the moral obligation to hold itself in readiness to assist the officers of the government in every time of distress in maintaining the nation's credit. I am aware that no legal reason exists for such a course, but having drawn so much of wealth and power to themselves through the generous dealing of the government with them, the bankers of this country can ill afford to place themselves in the attitude of looking with indifference upon the anxiety of the financial representative or the Treasury, when the financial integrity of the government is threatened.

"A proffer of help from them at such a time, spontaneous in its character and patriotic in its motive, would disarm a thousand critics who are loud in their denunciation and reconcile them to a system which they charge with being the recipient of special privileges denied to them."

The President Invited.

Washington, May 11.—Department Commander Faunce and Senior Vice Commander Bickford, of the G. A. R., called to invite the President to attend the Decoration day ceremonies at Arlington. The President said he would attend if the condition of public business at the time will permit.

THE GEARY LAW.

Supreme Court Decides It Constitutional.

Washington, May 15.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day affirmed the constitutionality of the Geary Chinese exclusion and registration act. The opinion was announced by Justice Gray, Justice Brewer dissenting.

The announcement that a decision in the acse was expected attracted a large attendance of spectators, and the fact that it was the last day of the term accounted for the presence of an unusually large array of attorneys within the bar, including Attorney General Olney, Solicitor General Aldrich, Senators Pugh, Dolph and Cockrell. Ex-Justice Strong and several members of the diplomatic corps were interested spectators.

Justice Gray, in announcing the judgment of the court, said that the power of this nation to restrict or prohibit the immigration of aliens into the country or to require such aliens already in the country to remove therefrom was a well settled principle of international law, and has confirmed by an unbroken line of decisions in this court.

Justice Brewer alone dissented.

WAR BELIEVED PROBABLE

Between China and the United States Over It.

New York, May 16.—A Washington special to the Post says: "The outlook for a war with China is now regarded in naval circles as not unfavorable.

It is believed that the emperor will resent the conclusion reached by the Supreme court, and will issue a decree enforcing strict rules against the entry of any more Americans into China, and probably ordering the removal of our missionaries out of his territory under pain of forcible deportation.

Meanwhile there is danger of insurrections of Chinese against the white immigrants which the imperial authorities will be unable to check. These, taken together with the outbreaks which the attempt to enforce the Geary law on our west coast will bring about, it is thought, will put the two nations on such a footing as to make war inevitable.

The decision is a great blow to the Chinese legation here, where it has been hoped down to the last moment that the act would be declared unconstitutional."

A VERY VINDICTIVE PEOPLE.

Chinese Will Drive Americans Out of China.

San Francisco, May 16.—A thousand or more people assembled at Third and Market last night to celebrate the delivery of the anti-Chinese decision. The chief addresses were by the anti-Chinese agitators Dr. C. C. O'Donnell and Denis Kearney, but neither speaker succeeded in arousing a high degree of enthusiasm. It was decided to hold a procession next Saturday night, and the presidents of all the labor unions were named as a committee of arrangements. Rev. Dr. Condit, the head of the Presbyterian Chinese missions on the Pacific coast, who has been engaged in Chinese mission work for over twenty years, and has spent much of the time in South China, was interviewed relative to the effect of the Supreme court decision in China. He said: "I feel that an attempt to enforce the provisions of the Geary act so far as to deport the Chinese now in the United States, would be a very dangerous thing. I should expect that immediately upon learning of an attempt to do this, the Chinese government would order all Americans to leave China at once. Every American building in China would be destroyed, either torn down or burned, and the killing of many American residents could hardly be prevented.

"The first move would no doubt be the recalling of the Chinese ambassadors and consuls now in the United States, and the severing of all diplomatic relations. Of course, further traffic between China and this country would be out of the question. I am certain that serious trouble will follow the enforcement of the law, because I understand thoroughly the Chinese nature and Chinese methods of revenge. Then I have something else to judge by in regard to this question, in the shape of a letter from D. R. Martin, president of the Imperial college of Pekin. In this letter Dr. Martin says that he called not long ago upon Le Hung Chang, the Chinese prime minister, and asked the very questions you are now asking me. And the only reply that Le Hung Chang would make was that the Americans would all be driven out. Le Hung Chang acts for the Emperor. He is virtually the government. The Chinese are sometimes slow to act, but once aroused, they are the most vindictive people on the face of the earth."

LOOK FOR SOME METHOD

By Which They May Escape Deportation.

New York, May 16.—Chinatown accepts the decision of the Supreme court on the Geary law glumly, but expects that something will turn up to prevent wholesale deportation. Lee Wah, who was one of the agitators of the Chinese Equal Rights League, and who is an agent for the Pacific Mail and Southern Pacific railroads, said last night:

"I think the secretary of the Treasury, if he has the power, should extend the time for registration, as a majority wish to comply with the law. They have not done so before through being misled by counsel."

Chinese Who Registered.

Washington, May 15.—Returns of Chinese registration from 35 out of the 63 internal revenue districts in the United States show that 3,169 Chinese have complied with the law. The districts most densely populated by Chinese have not yet made their returns. It is estimated that there are 110,000 Chinese in the United States.

GUZMAN'S SERIOUS CHARGES.

Says the Nicaragua Revolution Started in New York.

Washington, May 12.—Senor Don Horacio Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister, in Washington, has been the representative of his country to the United States since July, 1887. He is a gentleman of unquestioned standing in the diplomatic corps, a linguist, speaking English as well as he does his native tongue, and well and thoroughly posted on international affairs. Accordingly, his statement made last night, that the Nicaraguan revolution had been "principally instigated by residents of New York city who possessed large capital and were financially interested in affairs in Nicaragua," has excited attention both in diplomatic circles and elsewhere.

Miller Denies It.

New York, May 12.—Warner Miller states that the Nicaragua canal company is not interested in any way in the revolution which is now in progress in Nicaragua. He says that the company has never mixed up in any way directly or indirectly, in the politics of the country.

MOVED TO THEIR SUMMER HOME

President and Mrs. Cleveland Preparing for an Event.

Washington, May 16.—The President and Mrs. Cleveland have moved out to their country house. The Star says that a secret which has been whispered around some time, and about which, naturally, members of the President's household do not care to talk, is now no longer a secret, as it has been given considerable publicity.

That is that the members of the family are looking forward to an interesting event, to occur, it is stated, in July. The expected event explains why the President and Mrs. Cleveland have been somewhat anxious to get into their own country home for the summer.

Crank at the White House.

Washington, May 11.—A crank was arrested at the White House yesterday. His name is Hamilton S. Saunders, and he hails from Sumter, S. C. He is a well built yellow man, 38 years of age, and desires to receive the appointment of minister to Mexico.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE

IMPORTANT ORDER REVOKED.

Commissioner Lochran Has a New Arrangement.

Washington, May 15.—The following important order, revoking the celebrated "completed files" order of Ex-Commissioner Raum, has been issued by Commissioner Lochren:

"So much of Order 149, dated December 23, 1889, as pertains to the establishment of the "completed file" system, and also order No. 151, dated January 8, 1890, and order No. 155, dated July 1, 1890, bearing on the same subject are hereby revoked.

"Hereafter all pending claims in each class will be taken up for consideration in the order in which the unconsidered evidence is filed, the object aimed at being a practical return to the method in vogue prior to 1889. Where any new evidence shall be received in any case such evidence will be strapped to the case, and the file card will be at once placed at the top of the file box of the examiner in whose charge the case may be.

"Whenever any examiner shall have disposed of all the cases on his desk additional cases represented by the file cards at the bottom of such examiner's file box shall be placed on his desk for consideration and action, and the proper calls for evidence shall be made. If found to be complete the case shall at once be submitted to the board of Review for final adjudication."

It is calculated that under the new administration a check is going to be given to the rapid growth of the pension list, even without the assistance of any legislation. When the pension appropriation bill was passed at the last session of Congress it was expected that the amount appropriated would be about $12,000,000 short of the expenditures of this fiscal year. It was anticipated that a deficiency of that amount would have to be provided for at the coming session. The unusual number of original pension cases passed on each month is expected, however, to be about one-third of what it was under the former administration of the office, and that instead of a deficiency there will be a surplus of about $6,000,000.

HAD A QUARREL WITH GROVER.

Why Rawlins, Utah's Delegate, Resigned.

Washington, May 12.—An evening paper has this account of the trouble between the President and Delegate Rawlins: "As the result of a disagreement between himself and President Cleveland, Delegate John L. Rawlins, of Utah, has telegraphed to Gov. West his resignation of his seat in Congress. The trouble was over the distribution of federal patronage in Utah, and it is said that hot words passed between the two, and that there was an exciting scene. Certain it is that when Mr. Rawlins left the President's room his face was flushed with anger, and he was laboring under great excitement.

"The incident occurred on last Saturday. Delegate Rawlins had two or three previous interviews with the President, and has made certain recommendations for appointments in his territory. He came to see what action Mr. Cleveland was going to take in these cases, and he was fortunate enough to have a private conference with the President. He soon discovered that President Cleveland had his own views on the subject of appointments to office in Utah.

Mr. Rawlins started in to argue his case, and show why he was right. The President cut him short, and intimated that there were other persons and other interests besides those represented by Mr. Rawlins which would have to be consulted. By this time the delegate's temper had been aroused, and, although the President had simply told him what he has told to all members of Congress, Mr. Rawlins gave it as his opinion that his recommendations should carry more weight.

One word led to another, until finally Mr. Rawlins, worked up into a passion, told the President that if his word was not to be taken with regard to Utah matters and politics, he would find some one else to consult. He went at once to the telegraph office and wired his resignation to the governor."

SPRINGER IS TO BE REMOVED.

Wilson will be Made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Washington, May 16.—(Special.)—Great interest is felt in the plans of the administration, now rapidly developing. It is understood that Wilson, of West Virginia, will be made chairman of the Ways and Means committee, to lead he tariff fight and be assisted on the floor by McMillan, whose readiness as a debater makes him valuable there. Bockery or Sayers will be chairman of the Appropriation committee, with the duty of holding down appropriations. The Cabinet members will urge the President to recommend an income tax in his next message, and also to repeal the 10 per cent bank circulation tax by the same bill that attempts to repeal the Sherman silver law.

It is hoped by these plans to bring about a compromise on the currency question and tariff reduction, with an income tax to take the place of losses by a reduction of the tariff. Bockery, Wilson and other members of the House are here, and will have a consultation on the details of the plan. There seems at present to be no opposition to Crisp for re-election. It is understood that Springer, whose Ways and Means chairmanship will be transferred to Wilson, will be made chairman of another important committee.

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE.

An Address Sent to President Cleveland.

Washington, May 15.—The National Negro Democratic league has, through its president, C. H. J. Taylor, of Kansas, Secretary H. C. Smith, of Alabama, and chairman of its executive committee, and H. C. C. Astwood, of Louisiana, addressed a letter to President Cleveland upon a question "seriously affecting the cause of negro Democracy in this country."

After criticising the Republican party for its treatment of the negro the letter says that the league stood with the Democratic party when it was routed in 1888, and those who received recognition were promptly chastised and summarily dismissed by the successful Republicans. In the last campaign the negro Democrat, "in the face of insults and injuries of every kind, with his voice, his pen, and his best energies, proclaimed for Grover Cleveland and reform. * * * Negro Democracy then became a positive factor in the body politics of the nation."

RUSSIAN TREATY ARRIVES.

Signed in Duplicate by President Cleveland.

New York, May 11.—A Washington dispatch to a morning paper says: "Secretary Gresham to-day received from Russia the draft of the treaty which bears the czar's signature. It was immediately turned over to President Cleveland, who signed the duplicate.

"It will be placed in the hands of the Russian ambassador Thursday."

Treasury Situation.

Washington, May 12.—The Treasury situation shows decided improvement, the receipts being larger than for last year at this time, while the expenditures, though large, are not so heavy as was anticipated. Most of the heavy disbursements for the month have already been made, including $8,000,000 for pensions and other heavy payments to become due about the first of the month. This has reduced the net balance down to $22,250,000, but this will from now on begin to increase.

The gold in the treasury to-day is $203,022,684, against which there are $103,757,019 gold certificates outstanding, leaving the net gold, usually denominated the "reserve," $99,225,665.

Pension Frauds Discovered.

Washington, May 10.—The Pension department believes that it has unearth stupendous pension frauds An attorney of Norfolk, Va., named W R. Drewry, now under arrest, is charged with securing fraudulent pensions claims by the wholesale, using as his instruments in many cases colored women and men who could not read nor write.

SCOTCH-IRISH CONVENTION.

Fifth Annual Event of That Kind in America.

Springfield, O., May 11.—(Special.)—The fifth annual congress of the Scotch-Irish Society of America began here today, and in the list of delegates are the names resplendent in every line of endeavor. The present officers are: President, Robert Bonner, of New York; vice-president general, Dr. John S. McIntosh, Philadelphia, Pa.; first vice-president-at-large, T. T. Wright, Nashville, Tenn.; second vice-president-at-large, Dr. J. H. Bryson, Huntsville, Ala.; secretary, A. C. Floyd, Columbia, Tenn.; treasurer, John McElhenny, Philadelphia, Pa.

ROBERT BONNER,
New York.

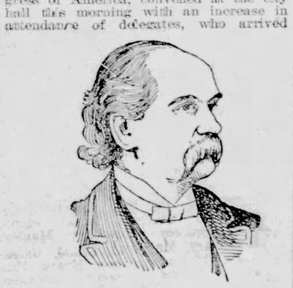
If there is any one characteristic that distinguishes more decidedly than others the Scotch-Irish race, it is their disregard of odds of power and influence in the pursuit of liberty and right. It was this sentiment that led the Scotch-Irish of Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg, N. C., in this month, in the year 1775, regardless of whether their brethren would join them in the cause, to declare that they "were of right, and ought to be free and independent people."

The achievements of those in whose veins flowed Scotch-Irish blood were so great that their posterity desired to perpetuate them and to compile something in the way of a history of the race to which they belonged.

Called to Order.

Robert Bonner, of the New York Ledger, called the meeting to order. Gov. McKinley, on behalf of the state, warmly welcomed the distinguished assembly. Mayor James Johnson, jr., of this city, welcomed the congress on behalf of the city. President Bonner happily responded. Gen. Gibson, of Ohio, and Prof. George McLoskie, of Princeton college, made formal addresses.

Springfield, O., May 12.—The second session of the fifth Scotch-Irish congress of America, convened at the city hall this morning with an increase in attendance of delegates, who arrived



J. H. BRYSON,
Alabama.

last evening, the most distinguished being Rev. Dr. John Hall, the eminent New York divine. President Robert Bonner, of New York, presided.

The session was opened by an orchestral selection, followed by prayer by Rev. M. Dunlap, of this city. Dr. Geo. Mackosky, of Princeton college, followed in an address on "Joseph Henry." Mrs. Will Cushman, of this city, followed in a song, "Kerry Dance."

Henry A. Wallace, of Des Moines, Iowa, and Gen. John Beatty, of Ohio, also made addresses.

Springfield, O., May 13.—The first business session of the Scotch-Irish congress was held Friday afternoon. President Robert Bonner, of New York, occupied the chair. The old officers were re-elected: President, Robert Bonner; vice president general, Rev. John S. McIntosh, D. D., Philadelphia; vice president at large, E. T. Wright, Nashville, Tenn.; second vice

T. T. WRIGHT,
Tennessee.

president at large, Rev. J. Bryson, D. D., Huntsville, Ala.; secretary, A. C. Floyd, Knoxville, Tenn.; treasurer, John McElhenny, Philadelphia; also a vice president for each state.

Senator Calvin Brice was among the vice presidents chosen. The only business transacted was the report of the executive committee. A meeting was held in the chair. Dr. Jaffray, of the New York divine, was introduced and made a few remarks. Gen. Gibson and others also spoke.

The Scotch-Irish congress convened early this morning with President Bonner in the chair. There was a large attendance, although the weather is threatening. Rev. Dr. Fullerton, of this city, led in prayer, and addresses were made by Hon. John A. McMahon, of Dayton, and Judge Gilmore, of Columbus.

Hon. A. T. Wood, of Hamilton, Ont., was introduced, and presented in an eloquent speech the greetings of Canada. Rev. Samuel Lisle, of Hamilton, Ont., also presented greetings, and President Bonner briefly responded. Dr. John Hall, of New York, Gen. Gibson, of Ohio, and Dr. John MacIntosh, of Philadelphia, speak this evening.

END TO DEMOCRATIC SCHEMING.

Illinois Legislature is Now Almost a Tie Politically.

Springfield, Ill., May 11.—The prospects of a congressional and senatorial reapportionment of Illinois were seriously impaired this morning by the death of Representative Ernest Meyers, of Calhoun county. This leaves the Democrats with but 77 votes—a bare quorum, in the House, and the party is at the mercy of a single recalcitrant.

Twenty days must elapse before Meyers' vacancy can be legally filled, and it was expected the legislature would adjourn sine die before that time. The Democratic party is dispirited over the situation, and the talk of seating Van Frass over Bish (colored) is being renewed.

Coming Scale Convention.

Pittsburg, May 13.—The coming scale convention of the Amalgamated association with the attendant talk of a reduction in wages is the principal topic of discussion in laboring and manufacturing circles. The convention meets here June 6, and the indications are that there will be about 250 delegates in attendance, a slight increase over last year's.

Strike at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 16.—All the union teamsters and laborers in the city (about 2,000) went on a strike at 1:30 this afternoon. All public street work is at a standstill.

BEAT GREEN GOODS MEN

At Their Own Game—A Pennsylvanian was Game.

Hazelton, Pa., May 12.—To James Gillespie, of Freeland, belongs the credit of beating green goods men at their own game. Gillespie is usually employed as a collector of a commercial agency. His income neis him a moderate living. To an intimate friend on last Sunday he imparted the information that he was negotiating with New York green goods men, and he was to make an effort to beat them. He went to New York on Monday and returned to-day, and in evidence of his success now exhibits two rolls of money. One contains $1,500 in crisp, genuine bank notes. The other to all appearances is the same, but an examination shows it to be nothing but green paper.

Gillespie began a correspondence with green goods men a year ago. He had a thorough knowledge of the methods employed by them. A month ago this region was flooded with the green goods literature, and he received one of their circulars. He reopened communications, received a code of signals for identification, and was instructed to use the telegraph. Newark, N. J., was the point to which he was instructed to telegraph. All messages that he received came from New York. He was to put in $500 and receive $1,500 of the stuff, which would "defy detection."

Carried a Carpet Bag.

It was arranged that Gillespie should go to Newark, and when an early train pulled into that city yesterday, Gillespie and a friend alighted from it. Gillespie carried a carpetbag and an umbrella He was met at the station by a man who had a cab in waiting. When he introduced his friend, there was some hesitation exhibited on the part of the man with the carriage, but it was not serious. After driving for about fifteen minutes, the cab was halted before a hotel, and the trio entered. They were here met by another man. Again it was necessary for Gillespie to explain that his companion had in his clothes hard cash, and was willing to make a deal.

After being conducted to another room the first man whom they met exhibited and counted a roll of money containing $1,600. The confederate suddenly appeared, but the patrons kept an eye on the roll, and before the flim-flam game of exchanging the money for bogus paper could be accomplished Gillespie held the wad and offered his own in exchange. The dealers again tried to divert attention, but to their surprise found themselves looking into a pair of pistols. Believing they had been duped by detectives, the men made a dash for the door. In their haste, they dropped the roll of bogus paper, which was intended for their victims. Pocketing both rolls, Gillespie and his companion escaped through a window, and arrived home to-day. This is the story he tells, and he has both kinds of money to prove his words.

CARTER WAS RE-ELECTED.

Jos. H. Manly Chosen Secretary of the National Committee.

Louisville, May 11.—The Republican committee met last night and re-elected Thomas H. Carter chairman. Joseph H. Manley was chosen secretary. The following resolution was introduced, discussed and finally laid on the table:

"Resolved, That the basis of representation in the next Republican national convention be fixed at four delegates-at-large from each state, and one additional delegate for each 7,000 votes or majority fraction thereof, cast in each state for the Republican electoral ticket at the election of 1892, and that each territory and the District of Columbia be entitled to two delegates, provided that no Congressional district shall have less than one delegate.

The committeemen present at the meeting were: Scott, of West Virginia; Youngblood, of Alabama; Clayton, Arkansas; De Young, California; Sanders, Colorado; Fessenden, Connecticut (by proxy); Layton, Delaware; Wilson, Washington; Hill, Mississippi; Dubois, Idaho; Campbell, Illinois; Houston, Indiana; Clarkson, Iowa; Leland, Kansas; Bradley, Kentucky; Manley, Maine; Gary, Maryland; Crane, Massachusetts; Maltz, Michigan; Evans, Minnesota; Kerens, Missouri; Boutken, Montana, (by proxy); Rosewater, Nebraska; Cheney, New Hampshire; Hobart, New Jersey; Hahn, Ohio; Southerland, New York; Cowles, North Carolina; Morton, Pennsylvania; Potter, Rhode Island; Hill, Tennessee; Kittredge, South Dakota; Colburn, Massachusetts; Scott, West Virginia, and Payne, Wisconsin.

OHIO CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Action Regarding the Free Will Baptist Consolidation.

At the forty-first annual meeting of the Ohio Congregational association, held at Toledo, May 10-12, the following action was taken:

The special committee on the prospective union of Baptist and Free Baptist churches submitted the following report: "In view of the recent conference at Jackson, Mich., of prominent representatives of the Free Baptist and the so-called regular Baptists, looking to the union of the denomination, we desire to express our pleasure in any evidence of the growth of the spirit and practice of Christian union. At the same time it seems to us that the movement is, on the part of the Free Baptists, a virtual surrender of principles for which they have bravely battled for more than a century, and which they have taught to other Christians, for they will be virtually absorbed by churches which have uniformly and still do oppose open communion.

"We feel that the movement if consummated, would arrest the tendency, which we believe is the leading of Providence towards a closer union of Free Baptists and Congregationalists who seem to us natural allies. Our view of the facts and our mutual advocacy of freedom we would express to any individuals or churches who desire to remain free our hearty sympathy and we will welcome any movement which will bring them and us into closer fellowship, either of organization or of work for our Common Master."

This report with the recommendation that it be communicated to the churches referred to, was approved and the following committee appointed to do work in that line for the coming year: Revs. Dickinson, chairman; Gladden, Fraser, Hubbell and Fisk.

The Rev. Merrill, the moderator, then referred earnestly to the work done by the conference and the association then adjourned.

MACHINE MADE HEN EGGS.

Strange Style of Food Adulteration Discovered.

Cleveland, May 11.—(Special.)—Food Inspector Mellor was treated to a bran new experience yesterday. He has been called upon to analyze nearly everything entering into the diet of man in these days of food adulteration, but never before encountered the artificial machine made egg. The complaint was laid on honest appearing woman had been furnishing his wife with eggs, alleged to come fresh from the poultry yard. At first they were satisfactory, but recently suspicions have been aroused, and yesterday samples were submitted to Dr. Mellor. Close examination showed they had been made at a factory. Dr. Mellor will investigate their composition.

ITCHING HUMORS

Torturing, disfiguring eczemas, and every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp diseases, with dry, thin, and falling hair, are relieved in most cases by a single application, and speedily and economically cured by the

CUTICURA

Remedies, consisting of CUTICURA, the great skin cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin purifier and beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor remedies, when the best physicians fail. CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every humor, eruption, and disease from pimples to scrofula. Sold everywhere. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases" mailed free.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

FREE FROM RHEUMATISM.

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weaknesses. The first and only pain-killing strengthening plaster.

OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION.

Claus Spreckels Talks on the Hawaiian Affair.

New York, May 15.—Mr. Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, is opposed to the annexation of Hawaii. Said he in an interview:

"When President Cleveland understands from Commissioner Blount the truth of the situation here, he and Congress will see that annexation against the will of the mass of the people of the islands would be an act of great injustice, while it would also ruin the sugar industry, on which depends the prosperity of all the people of the islands.

"Of course I can see that a great political necessity might lead a great government to such an act of oppression and spoliation. But there is no such necessity. The United States can always have the full use of the islands, and treaty, and yet leave her an independent government, under which all here have prospered.

"We can get on without outside interference from any power, and such interference is not to be expected, for the United States, I perfectly understand, will not tolerate that any other power shall seize us, and I hope that President Cleveland will see when he gets the report of Commissioner Blount, if he gets at all the facts, as I believe he will, that the interference of the United States is only an evil and would be ruinous to us.

"The act of Minister Stevens entirely unnecessary, has deranged business here, made times duller and injured every real interest in the islands."

Mr. Spreckels said he did not oppose the annexation idea in the beginning, because it was a complete surprise to him. He said the movement was secretly managed by Minister Stevens and a small body of men, few of whom are sugar planters.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE WRANGLE.

Minnesota Factions Will Air Their Grievances in Court.

St. Paul, Minn., May 13.—The war between the two factions of the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance reached a climax last evening, when Dr. Everett W. Fisher, editor of the Great West, brought suit against Ignatius Donnelly for $25,000 for defamation of character, and against George L. Stoughton, editor of the Representative, for criminal libel. In the issue of the Representative, published yesterday afternoon, Senator Donnelly said over his own signature:

"I plainly, distinctly and unequivocally charge Everett W. Fisher, while editing a newspaper called the Great West, with having at different times, and especially during the political campaigns of 1890 and 1892, while pretending to support the reform ticket, taken large sums of money, amounting to thousands of dollars from officers of the Republican state central committee. I make this charge deliberately and invite Everett W. Fisher to begin proceedings against me for libel."

WILL FIGHT COAL COMBINES.

Big Convention to be Held at Chicago in June.

St Paul, Minn., May 11.—Governor Nelson has appointed the Minnesota delegation to the anti-coal combine convention, or rather the anti-trust convention, which will be held in Chicago from June 5 to 6. The convention is called in accordance with the resolution passed by the legislature requesting the governor to correspond with the governors of other states to appoint commissioners to meet and to endeavor to formulate some plan for doing away with the coal combine evil.

Governors of twenty-six states have sent in favorable reports. The states in which the governors have appointed commissioners are: North Carolina, North Dakota, Kansas, Florida, Tennessee, Maryland, Colorado, Massachusetts, Nevada, Illinois, Maine, West Virginia, Montana, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, New Mexico, Idaho, Texas, Arizona, South Dakota, Nebraska, Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, and California.

SPECIAL DAY OF THANKS.

Second Sunday in November Set Apart for That Purpose.

Indianapolis, May 13.—The international convention of the Y. M. C. A. recommended the second Sunday in November and the week following as a special day of thanks for marvelous advancement of the work of the association, and her humble prayer for continued blessing on definite work for the elevation of young men. It recommended the raising of $75,000 per year for the continuance of the work and authorized the extension of the work for young men in foreign lands in connection with the missionaries working there.

Subscriptions were called for at the meeting and responses were made to the amount of about $28,000. At night an earnest address on association work among railroad men was made by C. M. Hobbs, of Denver, a purchasing agent of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad.

THE THUNDERS OF NIAGARA

Produce Electricity for Commercial Purposes.

New York, May 12.—A syndicate was formed here yesterday with a capital of $4,000,000, for the construction and equipment of a line between Niagara Falls and Albany, for the transmission of electric power generated by the Niagara Falls Power company, with the waters of Niagara river passing through their pits into a tunnel which has just been completed.

The tunnel is 8,000 feet in length and 24 feet in diameter. Niagara Falls Power company has expended nearly $5,000,000 in its development at the falls, and consumed nearly three years in the work. It now seeks a market for the electric energy thus generated. Through the medium of the transmitting companies the cities and villages along its proposed line can be supplied with electricity for light, heat and power. Stations are to be erected to regulate the voltage.

Gunboat Bancroft.

New York, May 13.—The gunboat Bancroft has been ordered to proceed to the Brooklyn navy yard, where she will be fitted out for foreign service. The Bancroft was designed and built for service as a practice ship for the Annapolis naval cadets, but since her completion naval officers have arrived at the decision that she is too small and cramped in quarters for the service of a practice vessel. They say, however, that the Bancroft will make an admirable gunboat for service in the rivers of China and other countries. This view is entertained, it is said, by the secretary of the Navy, and the Bancroft will be fitted out for service abroad.

Largest Sponge in the World.

Belaire, O., May 15.—(Special.)—The largest sponge in the world was sent to the World's Fair to-day by John Coleman, the druggist. The sponge, which is the property of a large New York house, has been on exhibition and attracted much attention, as it measures ten feet in diameter when wet. While here the sponge was insured for $150.

Finance and Trade.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The principal features of the money situation in New York city last week were the natural result of the previous week's events. The collapse of the industrial stocks gave a feeling of disquiet, which was kept up by the bank difficulties in Chicago—the failure of the Columbia bank and the large number of small country banks controlled by the same firm. A second factor of caution was the decided disturbance of the London money market, growing out of the Australian difficulties, and another great bank failure in Australia. Take it all together, the week was one of liquidation. Money on call was exceptionally easy, rates ranging between 7 and 1 per cent, averaging about 4, with renewals at 3 and 4 per cent. There was an active demand for time money, but the scrutiny of names and of collateral continued rigid, thus restricting business. The supply was liberal on first-class securities, and no difficulty is experienced in obtaining money upon them at satisfactory rates. As a rule, notes payable in gold are demanded, and the quoted rate is 6 per cent for all dates.

The Australian money troubles served to intensify the uneasy feeling in London, and also led to heavy exports of gold from that center to Australia, almost a million pounds sterling having been taken from the Bank of England for that purpose. One result has been an advance in the open market rate, followed by a rise in the bank minimum on Thursday to 3 1-2 per cent. The only shipment of gold from the United States during the week was $573,000 to London.

In the stock market the week was one of heavy liquidation, rapid declines in prices, and a feeling throughout the financial community, of nervousness and distrust. On Monday the downward movement met with a temporary check, and on Thursday and Friday the heaviest liquidation ceased; but selling for the long account continued throughout, culminating in a violent break on Saturday.

The market for silver was rather inactive, there being a small fractional advance in the price, which closed in New York on Saturday at 88 cents per ounce, at which rate the standard dollar is worth 64.5 cents.

WEEKLY CONDITION OF TRADE.

Under a Strain Business Has Been Remarkably Strong.

New York, May 13.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The smash-up in the industrial stocks a week ago, the failure of some firms, and of the National Cordage company, and the largest decline in stocks known in any week since 1873, have been followed by surprisingly little disturbance. Business has shown remarkable soundness and strength under such a strain. Bank failures at Chicago and Indianapolis, and rumors of others reflect large losses through Chicago speculations in real estate and grain, and at Indianapolis through the failure of the Premier Steel company, but commercial credits are not as yet materially affected. Interior money markets are growing tighter and more cautious, but no such stringency is yet seen as to check general trade, which appears to have improved.

Speculation has lifted wheat 2c., though the crop report is less gloomy than was expected. Corn has slightly advanced and pork products largely. Cotton is unchanged, exports in April being 83,000,000 less in value and 42